

GOVERNOR CRANE HAS CROSSED "THE BURNING SANDS." AND IS NOW A MYSTIC SHRINER.

He has tasted of the Sacred Camel's milk.
He has drunk of the Zem Zem waters.
He has walked o'er the red-hot gridiron.

What happened to his Excellency or to his Excellency's clothes when he descended into the secret pit is locked in the secret archives of the Shriners. This is known, that the initiation did not result in a funeral. The Governor is at his desk as well as ever, and yet he may now wear the "fez" cap and participate in the festivities of the most remarkable secret society on earth.

Governor W. Murray Crane has crossed the burning sands.

He has tasted of the sacred camel's milk of the Zem Zem waters. Sparks still glow under the sacred gridiron of the Mystic Shriners, and the three-humped camel humps himself proudly as he rests from the toilsome journey.

It now is his privilege to wear a red "fez" cap and to participate in the festivities of the most remarkable secret society on earth. It requires a building as big as Music Hall or the Mechanics' building to accommodate the crowd that assemble at the Shriners' festivities.

Just what ordeal Governor Crane passed through to enter the walls of Mecca he'll never, never tell. But the printed notices of the recorder to the illustrious Nobles are full of hints which indicate that a hot political campaign is cold and placid compared to the journey "across the burning sands." Thus it is written:

A victim of the Temple lay gasping at the Shrine.

There was lack of cooling water, and fire was blazing fine;

But a Shriner stood beside him, as his courage cooled away,

And roared-necked to listen to the other's plaintive lay.

The wretched victim murmured, as he grabbed the Shriner's paw:

"Say, Cully, what d'ye think yer doin' all this for?"

"Can't yer let up just a little on this racket hot of mine."

"Or must I have some more to be a Shriner of the Shrine?"

The same notice in which the above poem appears contains these notices:

"Our system of rapid transit beats anything else in town."

"Tell your friends among the novices to make their wills if they have anything to leave."

"Lo! When ye rest in the dark chamber, rebuke not the Tarantula because his little feet crawl hotly athwart thy naked limbs. The Tarant! is a hot bird. He was born that way."

An artist of the Shriners has pictured one stage of the journey across the burning desert, which was taken by the highest official of this Commonwealth.

A vast gridiron glows white hot, while black demons lead the pilgrim across; but the traveller has had the foresight to strap cakes of ice on his feet, and he laughs in scorn at hairy serpents and purple lobsters.

Often in his "Journey to Mecca" did the pilgrim from Dalton have cause to wonder whether the State would be ruled over by himself or by "Acting Governor Bates" within a few hours. For such exhortations as these rang in his ears:

"Obey without questioning. Disobedience to this rule is fraught with danger. Insurrection thereto was the sole cause of the sad occurrences noted in the daily press at various times, and which have

given rise to such idle rumors in regard to the secret work of the Shriners. Obey! And then, if the result is fatal, the Temple will attend the funeral in a body.

"When branded with the Mystic symbol of the Arabic Order, do not shrink. Summon all your nerve and stand firm. To wiggle and twist only make the Moolah nervous, and often causes an unsightly scar, in place of the clear-cut Arabic character so much admired."

"When descending into the Secret Pit, under no circumstances loosen your hold on the rope. (N. B.—Attention to this rule would have prevented the nearly fatal accident at Temple of the Oasis of Sunken Wells, at Kalamazoo.)"

"Touch nothing you see in the Chamber of Horrible Despair, no matter how great your seeming need. (Those who are subject to heart trouble will be excused from this test upon mentioning their desire to the Director of Torture.)"

"During the 'True Test of Moral Courage' be as calm as possible. Even a second's hesitation at this point may produce disastrous results. Bear in mind also that there are several well-known physicians among the Nobles, one or more of whom are required to be close at hand during this exciting period."

"Wear your old clothes when appearing as a candidate. The 'tune' for replacing ruined clothing is nearly exhausted. The carrying of firearms is forbidden."

"Any candidate not used to athletic exercises will be excused from taking active part in the 'Supreme Test of Physical Endurance.' The Grand Vizier's physician has decided that only a high order of personal strength enables one to stand the ordeal."

"Never speak unless spoken to. The Koran wisely says, 'A word in the mouth is worth two in the air,' and 'in the presence of the Potentate the wise are ever silent.'"

Often from the distance would be heard the voice of sirens singing this beautiful ballad perpetrated by Benjamin W. Rowell, poet laureate and wit of the Shriners:

Send in your friend in a sheet-iron suit, Label him, "He wants it all."

Then "be there" and help us make him roo! When he treads the sands of the Shriners' hall.

Another favorite song alleged to be by the same poet, is this:

How dear to my heart is the sight of the victim, I ate from a mantel for weeks after riding The hump of that camel whose milk was a find.

The hump of that Camel, that broken-backed Camel,

It hurts every time that I think of it now; I wish B— would take it and pad it with dandel.

"Would drive fear away from the votary's brow.

The foregoing verses, jests and half-raising hints of "a hot time on the desert

tonight," are all taken verbatim from the printed circulars of the local temple of the Mystic Shriners of Massachusetts. These "friendly hints" are all the glimpse that the outer world is permitted to receive of the ordeal through which every pilgrim—the Governor or day laborer—is required to pass before he comes to the oasis where the Zim Zim waters flow and the Bulbul sweetly sings.

"Climb the camel! Twang the Zwiptuth! Tickle the harp! Blow the swinnet! Strike the hum-strum! Blow the kratoh-ed!" Thus proclaimed the Potentate in calling the faithful to the revels.

Of what follows, the laureate has written:

The road to Mecca is beset With dangers dark on every side; The hills are steep, the valleys wet. Trust Allah, then, and let 'er slide.

Your only hope in the rope, From which you hang o'er sharpened stakes; But grip it tight and you're all right. Unless, of course, the old thing breaks.

The growth of the Mystic Shrine has had two recent fertile illustrations. One was the institution of Mecca Temple at Springfield, with which his Excellency is allied. The other was the movement of Aleppo Temple's caravan during the past week from Music Hall, which it has outgrown, to the more ample quarters at the Mechanics' building, where nearly 2000 nobles were in attendance.

It is an interesting fact that one of the most widely famous humorists in the United States is almost unknown outside the circle of the Shriners. This is Recorder Rowell of Aleppo Temple. His wit, specimens of which have been shown herewith, has had much to do with the extent of Aleppo Temple's fame; and while the allusions to "burning sands" and "Chambers of Horrible Despair" are, of course, in the same class with the traditional "great" of other societies, Recorder Rowell's graphic pen has given them a picturesque dressing truly unique.

"The Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was instituted by the Mohammedan Kalif-Alee, cousin-german and son-in-law of the prophet, Mahomet, in the year 656 A. D."

"The original purpose was 'to dispense justice and to promote religious tolerance among cultured men of all nations.' . . . The ritual is a translation from the original Arabic found preserved in the archives of the order of Aleppo, Syria. The prerequisite for membership in Europe, Asia, Africa and America is the 32d degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (18 degree in England), or a Knight Templar in good standing."

Governor Crane, having performed the mystic journey and attained the seat of the highest law joins in the Arabic psalm of the centuries, "By the grace of God, we have found repose."



HOW THE MYSTIC SHRINERS PICTURE THE JOURNEY OF GOVERNOR W. MURRAY CRANE ACROSS THE BURNING SANDS. SOME "PLEASANT" PICTURES PRINTED FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT AND ENLIGHTENMENT OF AMBITIOUS MASONS WHO SEEK THE SHRINERS' INITIATION.

HERE'S A NOVEL THEORY ON THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSE.

Electrician Kinraide's Ideas of the Creation of the Sun, Moon, Stars and Planets.

Wonderful and Beautifully Constructed Apparatus the Work of Which is Likely to Astonish the Electricians and Scientists of the Civilized World.

The remarkable series of photographs of electricity that are to be placed on exhibition during the coming week in the windows of the Old Corner Bookstore cannot fail to attract the attention of every passer-by. They have already called out unstinted admiration and have provoked the keenest professional interest on the part of the Boston scientists who have been privileged to see them. The general public will have the opportunity of seeing them probably on Wednesday of this week.

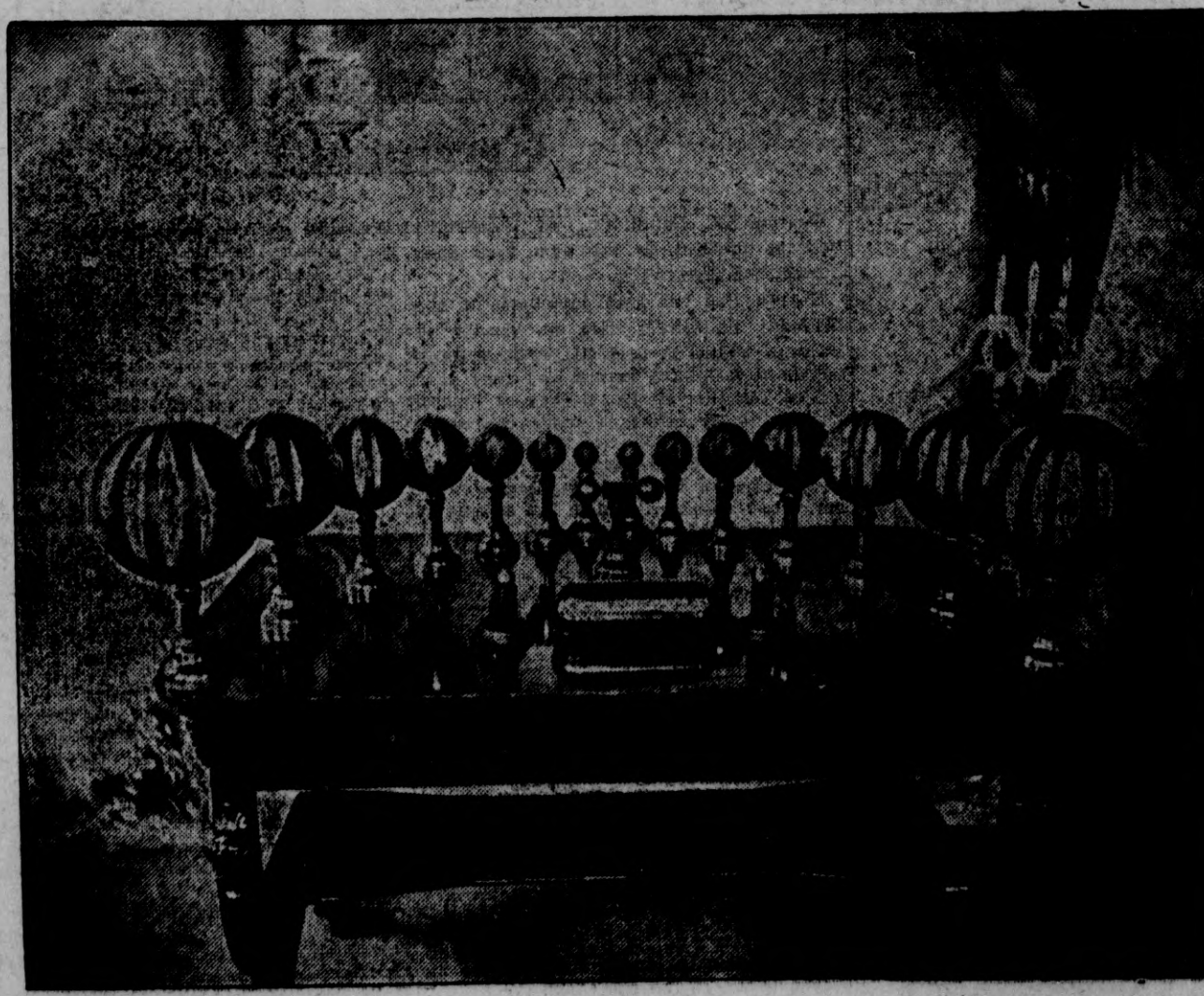
The exclusive story printed in last Sunday's Post told in a general way some facts shown by these truly marvelous pictures. The theory which has presented itself to Mr. Kinraide's mind as an outcome of his experiments in securing them is here told for the first time. It involves nothing less than a

theory of the origin of the universe, suns, moons, stars and planets.

By reference to the plate numbered III. it will be seen that one electrical phenomenon takes the form of a comet. This is a union of the two manifestations of electricity, the positive and the negative, base to base, and, as stated in last Sunday's Post, has never before been seen. Mr. Kinraide has experimented in securing this particular form and has found out under what conditions it can be originated. Whenever he takes a notion now he can go into his dark room and make a shower of these beautiful electrical comets.

From other experiments he has made he knows that the feathery forms shooting out from the base of the triangular part of the comet is negative and that the nebulous tail is the positive.

Mr. Kinraide claims that the conditions under which these comet forms are



SPHERES USED IN ELECTROGRAPHING.

They range from one inch to eight inches in diameter. Best results have been secured from the five and six-inch spheres.

made in his laboratory are the same as those which must have existed millions of aeons ago, when what we may call the universe was in a state of chaos. That is, before the suns and stars were formed.

Of course, Mr. Kinraide reasons, under the same conditions similar results would follow. Then he explains what these results would be. In the first place, he assumes that before the worlds were formed electricity was present everywhere in cosmos. It was the only great physical force then operative. Primarily it then existed in a state of equilibrium.

For some reason or other, the equilibrium was disturbed and then electrical comets went swinging off into space. The negative, going ahead, would be followed in a headlong chase by its brother, positive, trying to catch up with it. For how many billions of leagues this great race may have gone on no one will attempt to say, nor for how many aeons it was kept up. But on and on the chase would sweep through space until something would stop it.

This is how Mr. Kinraide believes it would be stopped. He assumes that in the mad rush the electrical comet would attract to itself cosmic dust in much the same way that any static electrical machine in a laboratory will quickly gather to itself the motes in the air. As time went on this accretion of dust would grow greater and greater. Polarization of the particles of dust in the comet's path would ensue and it would whirl along like a great sweeping machine, gathering into itself whatever came in its way. In time an enormous mass would be collected. Then the speed of the on-rushing force would be retarded and the positive electricity would be able to overtake and unite with the negative.



Double coil with plates in positive between the large spheres, for electrographing positive and negative electricity; also condenser, breaker, primary coil, rheostat and primary interrupter.

FOR A LIFETIME HE HAS BEEN PROBING INTO THE MYSTERIES OF THE "NEW" FORCE

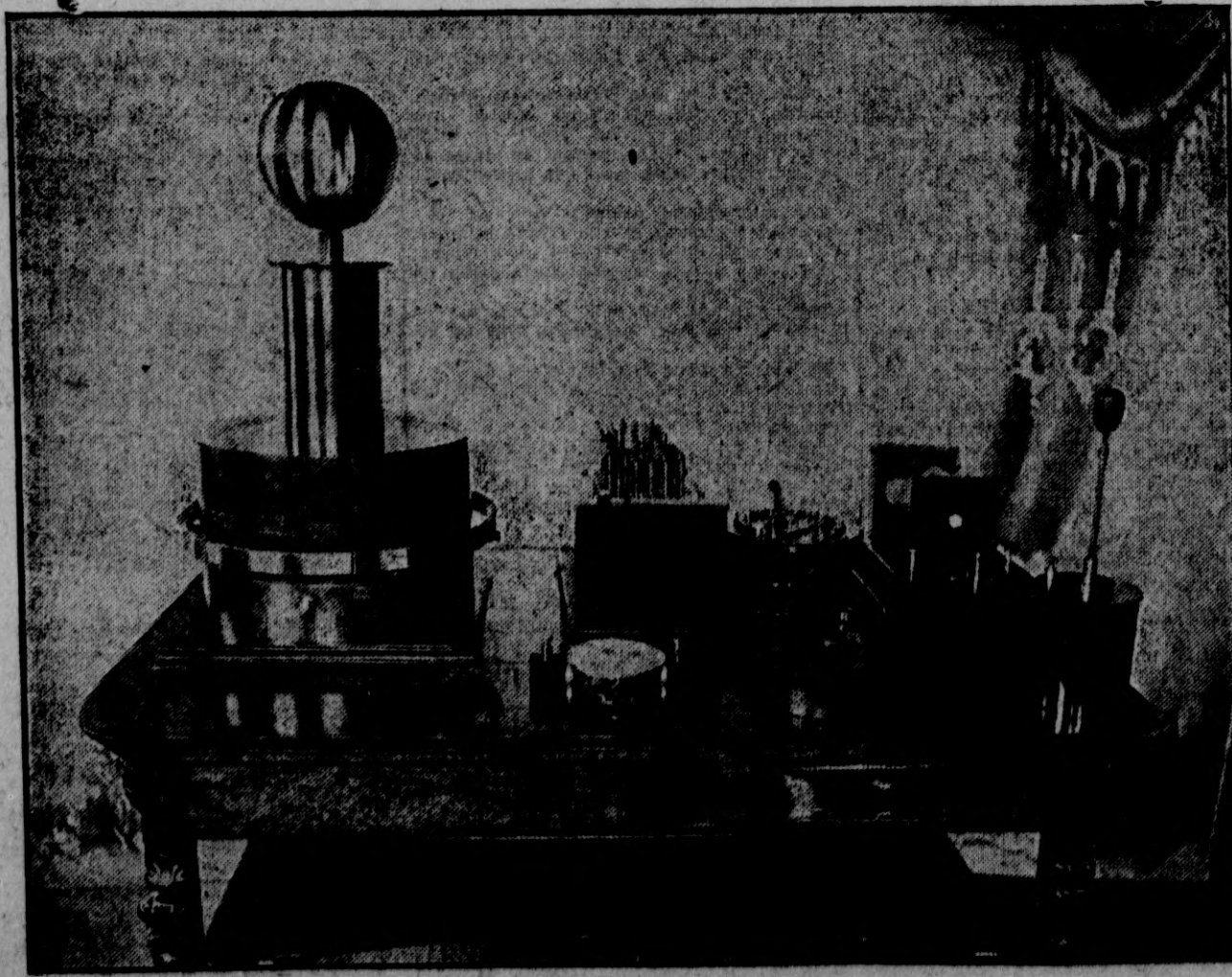
Formation of the World's Result of a Chase Over Billions of Leagues.

Electricity, He Claims, Was the First Great Physical Force Out of Which All Things Else Have Developed Since the Beginning of Time.

Then the cosmic dust, free to follow its own devices, would assume its natural, spherical condition. Thus the worlds were formed.

It seems perhaps far-fetched that from the study of photographic plates and of the conditions under which they were produced a man can base a theory of world-building. But that is what Mr. Kinraide has done. Four years of closest study along this line have taught him wonderful facts, and the theory has worked itself out before his eyes, day by day, until it stands as clearly before him as any other law in nature. He appreciates the vastness of the ideas presented and watches their unfolding with deep reverence.

Mr. Kinraide takes a natural pride in his successful inventions, his X-ray apparatus and his wireless telegraphy devices, both of which are of direct commercial value, but the wonderful vistas of grandeur opening out before him along the line of this theory of the building of the universe no far eclipse in their absorbing interest all other phases of his study that to this he has given his deepest attention.



ELECTROGRAPHING APPARATUS COMPLETE.

In securing the picture, the sensitive plate is balanced on the top of the sphere.

Next Sunday's Globe—Order the paper in advance from your news-dealer or newsboy. Many dealers were sold out of the Globe last Sunday. Read the Want advertisements today.

PONZI CAUSES A REACTION

BRITISH MAY TRY TO CHECK DE VALERA

CONSIDERS REQUEST TO UNITED STATES May Ask Official Notice of His Activities

LONDON, Dec 8 (By A. P.)—The British Government is considering whether it will request the United States Government, in the interests of Anglo-American friendship, to take official notice of the anti-British activities in America of Eamon de Valera, according to a statement made today by Andrew Bonar Law in the House of Commons, in response to questions.

Horatio Bottomley, Liberal, later asked whether the time had not arrived when Great Britain should make serious representations to the American Government that any further toleration of de Valera and the conferring on him of municipal honors constituted an unfriendly act. This was greeted by cries of "No!"

Mr. Bonar Law answered: "I think there is no doubt that we would, from the diplomatic point of view, have the right to take the course suggested, but it is not a question of a right, but what is expedient."

Responding to another query, Mr. Bonar Law said: "Undoubtedly a very severe campaign is being conducted in America against this country, but so far we have found the Americans can be trusted to look at the matter from a reasonable point of view."

LOUIS S. BROWN OF MASS. GENERAL DIES

Louis S. Brown, microphotographer at the Massachusetts General Hospital for many years, died at the hospital today, after an illness of several days from pneumonia. Mr. Brown was one of a few men that are experts in that line of photography and his contributions to medical science have been numerous.

"WITHOUT MERCY"—Be sure to read the opening chapter of this great story in next Friday's Globe. Tell your neighbors about it.

WHAT TO GIVE
PERFUMERY
Beautiful Dainty Sets for "My Lady's Boudoir"
Largest Assortment in New England
Your Inspection Invited
S.S. PIERCE CO.
BOSTON—BROOKLINE

Real Estate
The Globe printed 68,893 more Real Estate ads during the 11 months ending November 30 than the second Boston paper.

Help Wanted
During the 11 months ending November 30, the Globe printed 160,435 more Help Wanted ads than the second Boston paper.

Read the want and classified ads in today's Globe. Order your ads for next Sunday's Globe at the earliest possible time. Advertisers will please read the directions printed below:

1—Until further notice ads under the following classifications must be in the office Friday to be sure of appearing in the following Sunday's Globe:

Machinery and Tools
Musical Instruments
Tours and Travel
Yachts, Boats, etc.
Furniture, etc.
Farm and Garden
Refrigerators, etc.

Want and Classified ads other than the above must be in the Globe office before 1:30 p. m. on Saturday.
2—Ads for the Daily Globe must be in the office before 9 o'clock of the day preceding publication.

REVISION OF TAX LAWS URGED BY SEC HOUSTON

He Asks Congress to Repeal Some and Enact Others Increasing Levy on Luxuries

SEC HOUSTON'S PARTING VOLLEY AT TAXPAYERS

Sec Houston recommends:
Increase in normal tax on incomes below \$5000, from 4 to 6 percent, and on incomes from \$5000 to \$10,000 from 8 to 12 percent.
Repeal of excess profits tax and levy on corporation profits of 20 percent, with additional 6 percent tax on corporation income.
Tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline.
Federal license of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles, with an additional sales tax on autos, except trucks and wagons.
Additional 10 percent tax on theatrical admissions.
Heavy additional taxes on cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, snuff, chewing gum, toilet soap, toilet powder, jewelry, musical instruments and moving picture films.
Substitution of 10 percent tax on manufacturers, producers or importers of perfumes, cosmetics and medicinal articles, in place of present tax on consumer.
Abolishment of tax on soda fountain and similar beverages.
Revision of surtaxes on incomes.
Creation of new \$10,000 job in Treasury Department and increases in salaries of assistant secretaries.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—Immediate revision of the Nation's tax laws on the basis of an annual levy of \$4,000,000,000 for a period of four years, and including an increase of 2 percent in the taxes on incomes up to \$5000, is urged by Sec Houston in his annual report sent today to Congress.

Repeal of the excess profits taxes, elimination of certain of the so-called luxury taxes, including the levy on soda fountain and similar beverages, and a readjustment of the rates in the higher groups of income taxes, is proposed by the Treasury chief. To meet the losses brought about by these proposed changes, Mr. Houston recommends revised and new taxes to yield about \$2,000,000,000 as follows:

Tax on Corporation Profits

A tax of 20 percent on corporation profits, distributed or undistributed, in addition to application of a higher surtax rate to yield \$690,000,000.
An additional tax of 6 percent on corporation incomes to yield \$465,000,000.
Readjustment of surtax rates on incomes to yield an additional \$230,000,000.
Abolishment of the \$2000 exemption allowed corporations on income, to yield \$58,000,000.
An increase from the present 4 percent to 6 percent in the tax on incomes of \$5000 or less and from 8 percent to 12 percent in the tax on incomes between \$5000 and \$10,000, the whole estimated to yield \$150,940,000 annually.
A tax of two cents a gallon on gas-

oline for motor cars and all other purposes, to yield \$90,000,000.

Urges Tax on Automobiles

A Federal license tax of 50 cents per horsepower on the use of motor cars to yield \$100,000,000.
An additional sales tax on automobiles (other than truck and wagons) and motorcycles and motor car accessories to yield \$100,000,000.
A 10 percent additional tax on theatrical admissions to yield \$70,000,000.
An additional tax of \$2 per thousand on cigarettes to yield \$70,000,000.
An additional tax of 25 cents per thousand on cigars to yield \$5,000,000.
An additional tax of five cents per pound on tobacco and snuff to yield \$8,000,000.
An additional tax of 5 percent on candy to yield \$20,000,000.
An additional tax of 7 percent on chewing gum to yield \$2,000,000.
An additional tax of 7 percent on toilet soap and toilet soap powders to yield \$4,000,000.
A 10 percent tax on the sale by manufacturers, producers or importers of perfumes, cosmetics and medicinal articles in lieu of the present tax on the consumer to yield \$10,000,000.
An additional 5 percent tax on jewelry and precious metals to yield \$25,000,000.
An additional tax of 5 percent on musical instruments to yield \$13,000,000.
An additional tax of 5 percent

Continued on the Second Page.

THE WEATHER

United States Weather Bureau forecasts:
For Boston and its vicinity: Fair tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; fresh north and northeast wind.
For Southern New England and Eastern New York: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature; fresh north and northeast wind.
For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Thursday; somewhat colder tonight; moderate to fresh northwest and north wind.
Shippers should prepare 24-hour shipments north for temperatures of 12 to 18; west, 15 to 20; south, 28 to 30; Boston and its vicinity, 24 to 28.
Temperatures at 8 a. m.: New England, 16 to 20; New York city, 28; Washington, 32; Chicago, 24; Denver, 20.
Boston observations at 8 a. m.: Barometer, 30.21 inches; temperature, 27; highest yesterday 41, lowest last night 25; humidity, 82 percent; clear; wind north, 10 miles an hour; rainfall none; sunshine yesterday, 93 percent.
Highland Light, 8 a. m.: Cloudy, light north breeze.

The Temperature
The thermometer at Thompson's Spa records the temperature up to 12 m today as follows:
1919 1920
3 a. m. 41 39 1 p. m. 49 50
6 a. m. 42 39 2 p. m. 49 50
9 a. m. 42 41 3 p. m. 49 50
12 m. 42 41 4 p. m. 49 50

Pinehurst, N. C.
25th Anniversary Season. Golf and all other sports. Thru Pullman daily from New York—Advertisement.

American Peace Trip Cost \$1,651,191.09

WASHINGTON, Dec 8—A special message giving the complete expenses of the American Peace Commission during its work abroad was transmitted to the Senate today by President Wilson.

Total expenditures amounted to \$1,651,191.09 from Dec 1, 1918, to Dec 4, 1920. The amount actually paid out was \$1,703,712.06, but repayments and gains in exchange reduced this by \$52,520.97.

Some of the items were:

Travel and subsistence, \$28,442.
Subsistence, \$193,629.
Salaries, \$200,871.
Wages of employees at Hotel Crillon, \$131,507.
Rents, \$176,853.
Food, hotel and kitchen supplies, \$283,560.
Hire and laundering of linen at hotel, \$64,969.
Damage and loss of property at hotel, \$125,870.

Missions to Russia, Germany, Posen, Turkey, Holland and Armenia, \$239,726.
Purchase of automobiles amounted to \$14,602.
Confidential expenses of Presidential party, \$17,534.

Col E. M. House and Henry White, the statement showed, received monthly salaries of \$1000 as commissioners, while Robert Lansing, former Secretary of State, and Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, other commissioners, had their actual expenses paid.

MRS KINRAIDE FOUND DICTAGRAPH IN HOME

Traced Wires to Kinraide's Shop, Tore Them Down —Mrs Ford Says Kinraide Threw Powder at Her

BARNSTABLE, Dec 8—The separate support action of Mrs Ethel S. Kinraide against her husband, Thomas B. Kinraide, scientist and inventor of Spring Park av. Jamaica Plain, was resumed this morning before Judge Raymond Hopkins in the Probate Court.

At the close of yesterday's hearing, Mrs Rachel Ford, mother of Mrs Kinraide, had not been dismissed from direct examination. She was the second witness today.

The first was Dr Bush, family physician for about 14 years. Dr Bush said that he had been called to treat Kinraide and found him in the condition apparently caused by over-indulgence in drinking.
Mrs Ford then resumed the stand and told of her daughter, Mrs Kinraide, discovering a dictagraph in the house and that in last March they traced the wires to Mr Kinraide's shop and tore them down from the wall.
She also said that there was a copper kettle with a hose attached to it and from which was dripping a fluid sometimes of pale color which was sometimes and cloudy another. She said that in the laboratory there was also three 10-gallon tanks of molasses.

Threw Powder at Her
On direct examination Mrs Ford said that on one occasion Mr Kinraide threw a can of powder at her the contents of which scattered all over her clothing.

When this incident happened, Mrs Ford said, "Shame on you" to Kinraide who in reply told her to "get out of there," she said, "I did."

Asked if she had heard Kinraide call his wife any names, she repeated a number of them, some of which follow: "Hell cat," "she-devil," "honey and ham of hair," "vampire," "low," and the sun should not shine on her but she should go out at night."

Witness was then turned over to Atty. General Moore for cross-examination, who asked her if during the 20 years that she knew Kinraide, did she hear him call his wife any names.

Mrs Ford answered, "haven't I told you enough?"
Atty. General then asked Mrs Ford if it was not true that the first time she met Kinraide she was in a place resorted to by men for immoral purposes.

Judge Hopkins then ordered the time on the examination and said that he would free no reason for going back over 20 years.

Mrs. Morse said that she proposed to show the facts, as this was his case and he proposed to show the relations of Mrs Ford with Kinraide.

Mrs Ford denied that she was in a hotel with Kinraide when she was found by her sister to notify her that her husband had committed suicide.

She said that she had been to a theatre that evening with Kinraide.

Attorney Ford then asked her how old Kinraide was when she first met him. The witness replied that she was 35, and that Kinraide was about 27. Attorney Morse said: "Wasn't he about 22?" and she said, "No, 27."

Pressed again as to where it was she met Kinraide, Mrs Ford said that it was at the headquarters of the Keely Motor.

Kincaide Was Good to Witness
Keely was supposed to have invented a perpetual motion motor, which amazed experts and on which investors lost thousands of dollars. The witness said she was there to watch a demonstration of the motor. During further cross-examination she admitted that Kinraide had advanced her \$100 to help her husband, but never asked her to return the money.

Mrs. Morse then referred to the time when Kinraide, while experimenting, burned the 12-year-old girl, who later became his wife. She admitted he was Continued on the Second Page.

MALDEN GIRL HIT BY SHOT FROM REVOLVER

Mystery in Affair at De Pauw University, Where She Is a Sophomore

MALDEN, Dec 8—Mystery surrounds the circumstances of the shooting of Miss Hilda Varney, the 20-year-old daughter of Mr and Mrs W. S. Varney of 48 Crescent av., Malden, at Green Castle, Ind. where she is a sophomore at DePauw University.
The girl was not seriously wounded, according to word received by her parents, the bullet hitting the fleshy part of her right shoulder. It was reported

from the university that Miss Varney was walking with another girl student from the Kappa sorority house, when she was wounded by a revolver shot, believed to have been fired by a man.

Miss Varney is a graduate of Malden High School in 1918. She is a close friend of Miss May Hughes, daughter of Bishop Edwin H. Hughes of this city, formerly president of DePauw University, and it was the friendship between the girls that led Miss Varney to become a student at DePauw.

END OF SCANDALOUS CONDITIONS THERE

At Mayor Peters' direction, Supt. of Public Buildings Fred J. Kneeland was in conference with Capt. Sullivan of the Court-station this afternoon with the aim of making an arrangement that would end permanently scandalous conditions that have long existed on the City Hall Annex street door corridor. Mr. Peters told reporters that a special plain clothes policeman investigated conditions there yesterday afternoon and that he is awaiting his report from this man.

The Mayor thinks it may be necessary to station another policeman in the corridor, if the throng which made the place its hangout is to be routed permanently. One policeman and an elevator superintendent are now stationed there; it is believed that another policeman would help keep the place clear.

Ten policemen couldn't have done a more effective cleanup job than was realized today by the devotion of a little newspaper ink to the problem. Local who had daily carried on an iniquitous traffic there in booze and drugs shrank from the spotlight which Mayor Peters' investigation had turned upon them overnight.

An election department official, whose sense of humor is well developed, told reporters that everybody he chanced to see in the corridor today seemed to have a definite objective in mind—nobody was to be seen who at all resembled the evicted hangers-on.

Mayor Peters had received complaints that leaders of liquor and narcotics, political panhandlers, race track handbook makers and curb brokers in some of the shady business were making the corridor their hangout and insulting people having real business there by their comments. He has ordered an investigation and better policing of the corridor.

MICKY SHANNON DIES IN HOSPITAL

Never Conscious After Knockout by Roberts

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec 8—Mickey Shannon, a heavyweight boxer of Pittsburg, who was knocked out in a bout here last night with Al Roberts of Staten Island, died in the City Hospital today.

Shannon received the fatal blow in the sixth round, suffering internal hemorrhages at the base of the skull. He never regained consciousness.

Roberts was arrested on a charge of atrocious assault and battery upon leaving the arena but was met by a member of his manager, Billy Gibson, pending the outcome of Shannon's injury. At that time County Judge of the Local Court granted the parole, said in case of Shannon's death Roberts would be held for manslaughter and allowed to sign his own bond for \$500.

Shannon was once a pupil at the Station Military Academy of West Virginia and a member of its football team. During the war he was a lieutenant in the army. Recently he had been a metallurgist with the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburg.

Last night's fight was his 10th of any importance.

Shannon's true name was Raymond McMillan.

WINTHROP WOMAN HELD UP BY BANDITS

WINTHROP, Dec 6—Mrs. Isadore Swartz, who together with her husband and sons, operates a chain of army goods stores in Boston was the victim of a bold hold-up early this morning in front of her home at 409 Shirley st.

The fact, however, did not leak out until late this afternoon.

Mrs. Swartz arrived at the Winthrop Beach station of the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad a few minutes after 12 o'clock and walked along Shirley toward her home. As she approached the Dream Theatre, which is directly across the street from the Beach, three men stepped out of an automobile, with the side curtains down, stopped at the curb.

As she reached a point abreast of the car a masked man leaped out, snatched the pocketbook which she carried on her arm, and leaping back into the machine was whisked away at a rapid speed.

Nels R. Nelson, a special police officer, who was passing on the further sidewalk on his way home heard the woman's scream and rushed to her assistance, but before he could reach the other side the highwayman's car had gone under way. Mrs. Swartz was badly frightened and was assisted to her home.

Nelson telephoned the police headquarters and the alarm was sent to East Boston and Revere, together with the description of the machine, but the thieves apparently escaped.

According to the police, however, the thieves did not get what they set out for. It is believed that they mistook Mrs. Swartz for her daughter, who carries home the proceeds of the day's sales at the Hanover-st. store. The daughter arrived on a train later and almost collapsed when told of the incident. The men got only \$3 in the elder Mrs. Swartz' pocketbook.

Chief of Police William A. McNeill is of the opinion that the holdup was the work of a professional gang, operating in Boston and vicinity. He is convinced that they had watched Miss Swartz leave the store with the money and hurried to Winthrop to waylay her, but arrived a little too soon.

Rubber Plant
"What did you say Mr. Goppli does?" "He operates what you might call a sweat shop."

"A slave driver, eh?"
"No, he's the proprietor of a Turkish bath."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

WILD SCENES IN CAMBRIDGE COURT

Hot Verbal Exchanges in Italian With Crowd

Charles Ponzi today showed his old-time form when brought into the old Probate Court at East Cambridge, where a meeting of his creditors was held for the purpose of electing new trustees for the final settlement of the claims against the bankrupt money manipulator.

The moment he appeared in the courtroom pandemonium broke loose. Crowds jamming the corridors and the room in which the hearing was to be conducted shouted and yelled at Ponzi in Italian. He answered back in the same tongue.

Deputy Sheriff Fairbairn, son of the sheriff at the jail, accompanied

United States Deputy Marshal Quinn as custodian of Ponzi and they had to take precautions the moment the two forces met face to face.

Ponzi Starts Exhibition

Insults and advice, suggestions by Ponzi to his victims, denunciation and abuse were hurled from scores of lips and from the pugnacious little Italian. The import of the remarks cannot be told in print.

Attempts to quiet the courtroom proved fruitless at times. Ponzi was sworn and immediately began to give an exhibition. The result was that Continued on the Second Page.

MCCARTHY ADMITS NO LIQUOR WAS SEIZED

"Supposed It Was," When Disclaimer Was Filed in Anderson Case, He Tells the Court

Prohibition Agent McCarthy Was Ill in Hospital Two Months Last Summer

That William J. McCarthy, Federal prohibition agent, during a severe cross-examination before Judge Morton in the United States District Court this morning, relating to his official acts regarding the seizure of liquor of one Michael Anderson of Haverhill, admitted that although a disclaimer was filed in the case declaring the liquor held under the revenue laws, he learned later that no seizure had been made by the local collector of internal revenue, as represented.

Instructions to file the disclaimer, he declared, were given as a result of a telegraphic request sent by him to Washington asking the seizure of one barrel of the liquor and a verbal request to Collector Mitchell's office to seize the rest. On the supposition that the liquor would be immediately seized, he allowed the disclaimer to be filed.

Attorney Thomas I. Hogan, counsel for Anderson, subjected McCarthy to a severe grilling as to his official acts relating to the Anderson liquors, and Judge Morton also took a hand in the examination.

The liquors in question were seized by McCarthy's men, but were not seized by the Haverhill police on May 29, last. The United States Commissioner Hayes dismissed the complaint. Attorney Hogan then brought petition for a writ of mandamus to compel forfeiture proceedings and if possible recover the liquor.

The hearing of Sept. 30, continued from the 28th, at which the case was argued by McCarthy disclaiming right to hold the liquors under prohibition laws, but asking out that the liquor were in violation of Internal Revenue laws and were so held.

Subsequently, the United States attorney petitioned to withdraw the disclaimer, admitting that it was intended that the liquor had not been seized by the internal revenue collector when the disclaimer was filed. Later Judge Morton ordered a writ of mandamus to bring forfeiture proceedings. Today's hearing was on Mr. McCarthy's petition to recall this writ, as the liquors have now all been seized by Collector Mitchell and are in their hands.

Mr. McCarthy's testimony was to the effect that the liquors were originally seized under him both as prohibition agent and internal revenue agent, but the liquor was detained under his prohibition authority for further action under the revenue laws. During his sickness in Washington, he said, whatever was done was done by Mr. Hogan. Witness maintained he had discussed with Asst. U. S. Atty Backus several times the legal status of these and other liquors.

It was then brought out that on Sept. 29, the day after the first hearing on the writ, Mr. McCarthy wired Washington asking that the local collector be directed to seize one barrel, or a part of the liquor, and about 4 p. m. that day he verbally asked legal representative Henchey of the collector's department to seize the liquor, but the supposition that it was all going to be seized, disclaimer saying all the liquor was held under the revenue laws, was filed.

"Let's see," interrupted the court, "all you had done was to wire Mr. Krimes asking that the local collector be directed to seize one barrel of the liquor, and spoken to Mr. Henchey asking that the collector seize the rest, and then you told the local collector to take the matter up with Asst. Dist. Atty Louis Goldberg, he said."

"You put it up to Hogan to straighten out this tangle," interposed the judge.

"Yes,"

Witness said he had also called Prohibition Commissioner Kramer's office on the phone when he learned that no seizure had been made, as instructed.

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\$10.75

for this velours dress, brown in hue, contrasted with tan, wavy embroidery—211 others just as good looking.

LOOK what's here for \$10.75!

64 satins
18 charmeuses
12 tricotines
48 serges
70 velours

our plan

Every lot must sell quickly or take
1/4 reduction after 12 selling days
1/2 reduction after 18 selling days
3/4 reduction after 24 selling days
goods given away after 30 selling days

HUNDREDS OF OTHER BARGAIN LOTS—NO MAIL ORDERS

Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT

just unpacked with hundreds of toys and other bargain gifts—ready Thursday at 9

212

women's dresses

\$10.75

Wish you could have been eavesdropping when these dresses were being made ready for the racks and heard the exclamations of how good they are at \$10.75 by folks who see values every day!

Dresses with panels, embroidery, raffia, pleats, tunics, in fact dresses with all the seasonal style features and many colors. All bargains!

even some few-of-a-kind
SAMPLES for early comers!

PONZI CAUSES A COMMOTION

Continued From the First Page.

the oath administered was one of the most peculiar oaths ever administered in a court in this State.

Ponzi insisted on interrupting every two or three words with "yes, sir," and with comment on the theme of the oath whenever any phrase of it struck his fancy. He paid no attention to the attempts of the officials to make him orderly.

Uproar Again Breaks Out

The proceedings again became quiet enough for the business at hand—the selection of the trustees—to be brought up for consideration. Immediately Ponzi began on a new tack.

From the crowded benches of the courtroom instant advice came flowing at the top of people's lungs. Ponzi's own attitude in the matter of selecting new trustees was one of bitter opposition to what he believed was the possibility of selection of men hostile to him.

Finally, when the matter had been threshed out for a few minutes, Ponzi told the authorities that if the trustees who were selected were satisfactory to him he would help them.

Here the uproar again broke out.

Ponzi Hushed Out

Ponzi tried to make a speech to his creditors. The officials who were with him tried to check him. The immediate result of this was a wrangle, which lasted for two or three minutes.

For the next several minutes after Ponzi repeatedly attempted to gain the floor, apparently under the impression that it was a sort of a Congressional hearing and, if he could

manage to get recognition from the presiding official, he would be able to make one of his famous "announcements."

The matters finally got so stirred up and the situation in the courtroom became so threatening, that Ponzi was hustled out of the room between the two sheriffs and almost at a run was conducted clear of the spectators back to the jail.

His exit was marked by wildest excitement. On the way out Ponzi shouted in Italian to his creditors, "Don't vote for trustees unless they are favorable to me." There were more shouts in Italian in reply.

Calls Thurston Politician

As Ponzi passed the doorway, Trustee Thurston, who figured prominently in the receivership hearings, said: "That's all you are going to say today, Charlie. You've said about enough."

"To hell with you, you dirty cheap politician," was the answer made by the unsmiling Charles.

At the session it became apparent that the Attorney General has again stepped into the case.

The present tangle is being handled largely by the Legal Aid Society. Ponzi objects to this.

The Attorney General wants the present trustees renamed. Ponzi insists that they be all "fired" and new ones appointed.

Ponzi's Slate

His slate consists of one lawyer of reputation in Boston, one reputable Boston business man and Mr. Rittenhouse, who assisted at the Attorney General's office during the tabulation of claims and notes which took place there after the Ponzi "blow up."

Vincent Brogna, a prominent North

End Italian lawyer, and a former Representative, was at the court with documents and authority to represent a group of about 2500 creditors.

In view of the fact that his clients' claims represent \$1,478,000 it is believed that he will be named one of the trustees.

Another lawyer, Louis Schwartz, was also present with claims from 2000 creditors. The result of the various groups of creditors is a fight for position on the trusteeship, on which about every one of the many groups wants to have a representative.

Ponzi, after this morning's uproar, will not be brought back to the court unless some unforeseen difficulties arise in the straightening out of the tangle.

Receivers in Conference

The three Ponzi receivers went into conference in the clerk's office with attorney Schwartz of Lawrence and afterward it was reported in the courtroom that they had induced him to give them his support in behalf of a trusteeship.

It is said that attorney Schwartz had told some of the attorneys that he had been requested by the Attorney General to take part in these proceedings as a private citizen, and to give his support to the election of the present receivers as trustees.

The foreign-born creditors, most of whom are Italian, objected strenuously before Referee Warner to the proceedings, and particularly to the present receivers, all serving as trustees, claiming that they should also be represented on this board.

After the votes on the question of trusteeship were in the hands of Referee Warner, attorney Francis M. Zottoli, an Italian appearing for part of the Italian creditors, asked to have the whole proceeding postponed.

He said that he wanted an opportunity to examine every one of the votes which were qualified, and that he had a great many of the creditors had cast their votes under a misapprehension.

Referee Warner, he said, was charging 50 cents for drawing papers for the creditors who went to the society for assistance, and wanted 10 percent of the money ultimately received from the trustees by the creditors.

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MRS KINRAIDE FOUND DICTAGRAPH IN HOME

Continued From the First Page.

referred over the accident and in order that the young girl might be protected from future suffering he offered to marry her.

Asked if the daughter did not want to marry him, why she desired it, witness answered: "Because Mr. Kinraide wanted her."

Pressed for the real reason, Mrs. Ford replied that she thought Kinraide would be better to her daughter than anyone else on earth, as he was remarkably good to her, giving her everything she needed.

Mrs. Morse then asked how reconciliations could be made and why Kinraide complained that only two 12-cent loaves of bread were on his butcher's bill when \$20 were spent for mushrooms. Mrs. Ford replied she didn't know.

Providence Lawyer Found Guilty of Contempt and Suspended from Practice

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 8.—William G. Troy of Providence was found guilty of contempt of court in statements relative to Supreme Court judgments, and was suspended from practice today by order of the Supreme Court of the State.

The court had heard testimony and arguments concerning a speech made by the lawyer during a campaign rally in Woonsocket last month, in which, it was alleged, he had declared seats on the Supreme Bench were for sale.

By order of the court today, at the end of two years Mr. Troy may apply to be reinstated as a member of the bar of the State.

N. E. WATERWORKS MEN IN SESSION

Hear Talk on the Supply Service of Geneva

The monthly meeting of the New England Water Works Association was held at the Copley Square Hotel this afternoon. Luncheon was served at 1 o'clock and was followed by addresses by several well known engineers and water men.

A meeting of the executive committee was held at headquarters at the Tremont Temple at 11 o'clock this morning and various business topics were discussed.

In the afternoon the 100 members who were present were addressed by M. A. Betant, engineer and director of the water supply service of Geneva, who gave a very interesting talk on "The Water Supply of Geneva, Switzerland," after an introduction by Prof. George C. Whipple of the Harvard Engineering School.

There was also a general discussion of "Cleaning and Painting Standpipes," which was opened by Charles W. Sherman of Metcalf & Eddy, consulting engineers, and who was followed by Prof. Harold K. Barrow, consulting engineer.

One of the features of the meeting was the exhibition of the electrical drawing device for pipes, which was made by William Bonnar of the Boston Water Department.

Henry V. Mackey of Framingham, the president of the association was the presiding officer.

decided not only by the number of votes but by the amount of claims. State Senator Cassius A. Lyvers immediately filed a protest with the referee, saying that there were 10 women in the room who had given a certain lawyer their proved claims, but did not give him their vote, but that he had voted for the trustees on their claim, and that they wanted to exercise their right of casting their vote.

Referee Warner asked why they did not vote when he called for votes, and he said that they did not understand the procedure.

Atty. Cassinella and Zottoli are making arrangements to hire a hall in Lawrence in order to call a protest meeting of all the creditors in that city and to ascertain how many of them gave Atty. Schwartz authority to vote. They charge that these men gave Schwartz their claims but not their authority to vote.

REVISION OF TAX

LAWS URGED

Continued on the Second Page.

on motion picture films to yield \$4,000,000.

Would Tax Income and Outgo

In the readjustment of surtaxes, Mr. Houston proposes the division of incomes into "saved or reinvested," and "spent." On the former class, he would limit the highest tax to 20 percent, while the income spent would be subjected to a tax ranging as high as 50 percent.

Under the plan proposed by the secretary, incomes between \$5000 and \$6000 would be taxed 2 percent on the part saved and the same on the part spent. The same ratio with a graduated increase would apply to incomes up to \$30,000, where the maximum of 20 percent on saved income is reached. From \$30,000 to \$40,000, the rates would be 20 percent on saved and 25 percent on spent; \$40,000 to \$50,000, 20 percent and 30 percent; \$50,000 to \$75,000, 20 percent and 35 percent; \$75,000 to \$100,000, 20 percent and 40 percent, and over \$100,000, 20 percent and 50 percent or a total tax of 70 percent.

The present maximum rate is 70 percent on incomes of \$1,000,000, but Mr. Houston declares it has "long passed the point of its minimum productivity," since it encourages the investment in tax-exempt securities. He says the "only effective way to tax the rich is to adopt rates that do not force investment in tax-exempt securities."

The new rates, while not laying as high a levy against the great incomes will, the secretary expects, produce a greater return to the Government, since the wealthy will not find it profitable to invest in bonds of States, countries or municipalities which are tax exempt, but pay a lower rate of interest.

Consumption Taxes Unwise

Regarding a consumption tax, Sec. Houston says: "In my opinion, it would be neither wise nor expedient to increase radically the volume of consumption taxes. What should be sought are a few consumption taxes which tap the surplus income which is being wasted, not a conglomerate multiplication of petty taxes upon every article of luxurious or unnecessary consumption which can neither be clearly defined, cheaply collected nor administered without widespread evasion."

The excess profits tax, Mr. Houston declares, has not fulfilled the theoretical grounds upon which it was enacted and has been found to be wrong both in theory and in political philosophy. He says it discriminated against the conservatively financed corporation while aiding materially the firms whose capitalization is exaggerated. He urges that it be replaced by some form of a corporation profits tax.

Mr. Houston again urges the necessity for rigid economy in Government expenditure, asserting that only by conserving the finances carefully can the expenditures be kept within \$4,000,000,000 annually.

Would Not Refund Debt

An analysis of the Government expenditures for the last fiscal year developed the fact that almost one-fifth of the \$6,400,000,000 paid out was spent in connection with Federal control and the guaranty of earnings for the railroads.

Only one department of the Government—the War Department—spent more than was used in connection with the carriers. The War Department's total, the record shows, was \$1,611,000,000 against \$1,087,000,000 for the railroads.

Discussing the war debt and a program for its retirement, Mr. Houston says that within the next 30 months the Government will have to pay off approximately \$7,500,000,000 in Victory Notes, War Savings Certificates and Treasury certificates of indebtedness. He proposed that the Treasury certificates be not funded further; that they be retired as rapidly as the Treasury's conditions permit.

Railroad Burden Heavy

Mr. Houston tells Congress that the heavy payments required by the Transportation act "disarranged the Government's fiscal plans," but he believes early Spring will witness final settlement of the claims of the railroads under the guaranty provisions, and that the Treasury then can proceed with its previously announced program of meeting and retiring the war savings certificates, amounting to \$800,000,000, and the Victory note issue, which aggregates \$4,500,000,000.

Through operations of the sinking fund, use of the small payments by foreign Governments on loans, and the employment of certain salvage returns to the Treasury, it has retired \$1,764,896,150 in bonds. Mr. Houston says, saving \$100,000,000 on the transactions by buying in the open markets. Of the amount purchased, bonds aggregating \$110,000,000 were retired from funds repaid by the foreign Governments.

The secretary asks that the position of Under Secretary of the Treasury be created at a salary of \$10,000. He recommends also an increase in the salaries of the assistant secretaries from \$5000 to \$7500. Mr. Houston strongly urged the establishment of a Federal budget system.

Reviewing the loans to foreign Governments, Mr. Houston says the American Government advanced in cash between April 24, 1917, and Nov. 15, 1920, a total of \$9,580,823,677. Of this amount approximately \$185,000,000 has been advanced since Nov. 15, 1919, under credits previously established to five foreign Governments. Of this France received \$10,000,000, Italy \$24,416,000, Greece, \$15,000,000, Belgium \$10,479,000, and Czechoslovakia \$8,566,000.



Tricotee blouses. Navy and brown, \$5.

Dainty blouses. Leyden collars, \$3.

Bique, orchid, flesh, white. Crepe de Chine and Georgette blouses, \$5.

Orchid, bique, pink, white. Leyden collar.

Silk blouses \$5

sketched above

Hundreds of these and other blouses in almost every silk one can name—crepe de Chine, tricotee, pongee, Georgette. Tie-back and Van Dyke frills particularly good.

All of them at the prices women most want to pay—\$3 and \$5!

(Filene's—mail orders filled—fifth floor)

Lingerie blouses \$3

sketched above

1500 crisp new cotton blouses, in orchid, pink, blue, bisque, white. Many styles. Note the new Leyden collar style, a modification of the Pilgrim fashions of 1620.

LEGISLATURE ADMITS TEACHERS' PAY BILL

Limited Town Meeting Measure Also Let In

Both branches of the Legislature today admitted, for consideration at the present special session, the bills to provide additional pay for school teachers and other employees of the Boston School Committee; to allow limited town meetings in municipalities of 12,000 or more inhabitants and to allow women to hold public office in Brookline.

Each branch was in session about an hour. The principal business was consideration of the consolidation of the General Laws. The Senate, without debate, gave a second reading to chapters 1 to 132 inclusive. In the House there was discussion over the chapter relating to telephone and telegraph companies.

On that Mr. Webster of Roxford moved to strike out a section relating to the recovery of damages from a telegraph company in case of a person's running into a telegraph pole standing by the roadside. He said that the law was passed in the '90's and is "absurd," in view of the fact that no such obligation exists in case of an electric light pole.

Mr. Monk of Watertown asked Mr. Webster to prove his case, but no response was forthcoming. After two decisions by the chair that the amendment was lost by voice vote, Mr. Abbott of Haverhill got a rising vote and there were 58 yeas and 19 nays.

On North at this morning Willie Condon, a bright boy employed by a messenger service company had a chance to make 20 cents in the same way, but he refused to give up the parcel he had, of Haverhill got a rising vote and there were 58 yeas and 19 nays.

Up in the Back Bay a few days ago a messenger did accept 20 cents from a man to deliver a note while he took charge of the boy's bundle which contained merchandise valued at \$35. The lad never saw the man until he accepted his 20 cents and hasn't seen him since.

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CHEAP SWINDLE ON MESSENGER BOYS

Man Sends Them on Errands and Holds Their Bundles

If you are sending out any bundles to friends by messenger boys, or by your own boy, tell them to be on the look-out for a very generous man who will offer the lad 20 cents to deliver a note in a building while he "minds" the boy's bundle until he returns.

It was learned today at Police Headquarters, also at one of the messenger service offices, that more than one "generous" man is around the city offering to hold the messenger's package while he has a chance to make 20 cents by just delivering a note in "that building over there."

Up in the Back Bay a few days ago a messenger did accept 20 cents from a man to deliver a note while he took charge of the boy's bundle which contained merchandise valued at \$35. The lad never saw the man until he accepted his 20 cents and hasn't seen him since.

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ARE YOU LOOKING far enough ahead to be willing to do without some things now for the sake of having them with interest later on? WARREN INST'N FOR SAVINGS (Established 1829) 3 Park St., Opposite the Common Next Interest Day Dec. 14 Recent Dividends at the Rate of 4 1/2%

Cuticura Soap SHAVES Without Mug Cuticura Soap is the favorite for safety razor shaving.

the chance after that to make the 20 cents, as the man insisted in "minding" the package until Willie returned. The bundle Willie Condon was out to deliver C. O. D. was valued at \$34. One of the inspectors at headquarters said that publicity of this will ruin the man's scheme and help those who are sending around Christmas presents by their own boys, as well as messengers in the service.

RELAXATION OF NAVAL RULE IN SANTO DOMINGO

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Relaxation of the naval administration in Santo Domingo has been decided upon by the American Government.

A decree providing for an extension of local government control is in preparation at the State Department, it was announced today, and will be promulgated soon.

No Question as to the BEST CORN FLAKES when you have your first taste of

POST TOASTIES

These flakes bear a distinctive name because of their distinctive quality. They are meant to—and do excel in every way

That is why Post Toasties are the POPULAR CORN FLAKES IN AMERICA

Sold by grocers everywhere!

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.



Gift Bonds Street Floor

Filene

Glove Bonds Street Floor



Give a Gift Bond

A GIFT BOND is really the gift of gifts. It enables the recipient to do his or her own choosing in any kind of Filene merchandise.

And it is exchangeable AFTER Christmas!

Use the Globe's Want and Classified columns to get the best results. See that your Real Estate, Business, Chances and Automobile ads appear in tomorrow's and Thursday's Globe. Read the Wants today.

The Boston Daily Globe

"WITHOUT MERCY"—Are you reading this great story? Remember, to be sure of your copy of the Daily and Sunday Globe it is necessary that you order the paper regularly from your newsdealer.

VOL. XXVIII
NO. 107

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BOSTON, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 14, 1920—EIGHTEEN PAGES

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THE GLOBE NEWSPAPER CO.

TWO CENTS

ELECTIONS TODAY IN 16 BAY STATE CITIES

Mrs. Daggett's Race For Mayoralty In Attleboro of Chief Interest

Boston Will Elect Three Councilors and Two Members of School Committee

ASKS FOR TIME ON IRISH TRUCE

Acting Sinn Fein Head

Replies to Premier

Fr O'Flanagan Would Consult

De Valera and Griffith

Mayor of Cork Is Called by

Fire Inquiry Board

LONDON, Dec 13.—Rev Michael O'Flanagan, acting president of the Sinn Fein, has requested Premier Lloyd George for time in which to consult with Eamonn de Valera and Arthur Griffith respecting the endeavors now being made to bring about a truce in Ireland.

Fr O'Flanagan made this request in reply to a letter from the Premier, in which Mr Lloyd George, responding to the first proposal looking to a truce, said the British Government did not lag behind any section of the Irish people in the desire that Ireland should enjoy the blessings of peace and prosperity and was prepared to offer facilities for a complete discussion of the whole situation.

Seeking the cooperation of the Government to this end, Fr O'Flanagan said: "In the meantime I ask that you personally join with me in an appeal to all parties concerned in this struggle to allow at this opportune time of the year the spirit of the founder of our civilization to mitigate their anger toward one another, that the desire for peace may have root and grow in the hearts of two neighboring Nations that ought to live in harmony and mutual helpfulness."

Summoned on Accusing Crown Forces
As a result of direct charges that the Crown forces were committing various atrocities in Ireland, the Lord Mayor of Cork, and the Irish Commons, Roch and J. J. Walsh, will be summoned before the military board investigating the fires in Cork Saturday night.

The charges were brought before the House of Commons tonight by Commander Joseph M. Kenworthy, who demanded that an impartial tribunal be set up to give an unprejudiced report of what happened. Commander Kenworthy

(Continued on the Sixth Page.)

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
52 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
Assets Over Twelve Millions
Money Deposited on or before
DEC. 15
Will draw interest from that date

THIS IS THE MONTH TO
Avoid Pneumonia
Dr. Hilton's No. 3
MEDICATED PELLETS

Real Estate Adverts

In the Daily and Sunday Globe bring the best results. During the last months ending November 30 the Globe printed 68,893 more Real Estate adverts than the second Boston paper.

Advertisers will please read and follow the directions printed below:

1—Until further notice adverts under the following classifications must be in the office Friday to be sure of appearing in the following Sunday's Globe:
Machinery and Tools
Tours and Travel
Yachts, Boats, etc.
Furniture, etc.
Farm and Garden
Refrigerators, etc.

Want and Classified adverts other than the above must be in the Globe office before 1:30 p. m. on Saturday.

2—Adverts for the Daily Globe must be in the office before 9 o'clock of the day preceding publication.

"Without Mercy"

Begin this great story today. Order the Daily and Sunday Globe regularly from your newsdealer or newsboy.

READY TO HAVE WIFE GO HOME

Mother-in-Law Barred, Says Kinraide

Inventor's Testimony at

Barnstable Ends

Dentes Story Told by Mrs

Rachel Ford

By JOHN J. DONOVAN

BARNSTABLE, Dec 13.—Thomas

Burton Kinraide, Jamaica Plain in-

ventor, today told the Probate Court

that he is willing to have his wife,

Ethel S. Kinraide, who is suing him

for separate support, return to his

home, and said he will maintain her

and treat her courteously and with

respect, but not if her mother, Mrs

Rachel Ford, attempts to return with

her.

The declaration came at the end of

the direct examination by his chief

counsel, William A. Morse. Kinraide

had been on the stand practically a

full court day, though his examina-

tion was interrupted from time to

time by the placing on the stand of

character witnesses anxious to get

home.

Attorney William C. Adams created

a slight ripple of excitement when at

the close of the long examination of

Mr Kinraide he announced that there

would be no cross-examination.

Denies Charges Made by Wife

Many denials were made during the

morning session by Mr Kinraide of al-

legations made by his wife. Among

other things he declared that since his

marriage he never has had improper

relations at any time or any place.

Though the action for separate main-

tenance was based on cruel and abusive

treatment charges his wife did not

leave him, according to her own testi-

mony, until after she had been told by

her mother of alleged relations with

Kinraide, before and after his marriage

to Mrs Ford's daughter. Kinraide

told the court in her examination, both

direct and cross, that she believed her

mother's story. Today Kinraide denied

its truth.

Another important feature of the testi-

mony today was a denial by Kinraide

that he was not until July 21 of this

year that his wife for the first time

learned of the intimacy that existed be-

tween him and his wife's mother. The

(Continued on the Tenth Page.)

WOMAN RESIGNS JOB ON NEW YORK FORCE

"Treated Like Dog," Says Ellen O'Grady—Finds Too Much Politics to Suit Her

NEW YORK, Dec 13.—Mrs Ellen A. O'Grady, Deputy Police Commissioner of New York City, today resigned, asserting that she had been hampered in her work and could not remain in her place and retain her self respect. Her action followed attacks on the efficiency of the department made by several newspapers.

Mrs O'Grady, who said she had handed Police Commissioner Enright her badge and announced she was leaving, in a statement to the press, charged that she had been "treated like a dog" by the commissioner since January, 1919, when she and her women detectives "tried to arrest men in his office for outrageous treatment of girls."

Mrs O'Grady, who declared she had "a thousand and one things to tell about the Police Department later on," said in her statement:

"I have been told that my work is too strenuous looking after the morals of girls in moving picture houses, and told to go slow. When my detectives went to enforce the law in a number of moving picture houses, the managers showed them receipts stating that they had contributed to the police hospital fund, and they had been promised that no police action would be taken against them."

Complaints Ignored
Mrs O'Grady charged that no attention was paid to complaints lodged with the bureau of missing persons and that she was unable to assist women for this work, because they had been taken from her for the police hospital drive.

Both Commissioner Enright and Mayor Hylan refused her request for an automobile, she added.

"It is a crime on the public to let incompetent people and subjects with the Police Department is it being run today," she said. "There seems to be nothing but politics in the department, but they can't use me in politics."

Mrs O'Grady was appointed in 1918 by Commissioner Enright.

Mrs O'Grady's daughter, Florence, who was her assistant, resigned, and both women walked out together.

Commissioner Enright immediately placed another commissioner in Mrs O'Grady's office to "see that nothing was taken out of Mrs O'Grady's work."

He is Third Deputy Commissioner Joseph A. Faurot, who will remain in charge until Mrs O'Grady's successor is appointed.

Enright Denies Charges
Commissioner Enright denied categorically everything unpleasant Mrs O'Grady said.

Mr Enright denied ever having interfered with Mrs O'Grady's work on enforcement of the law in motion picture houses.

Mrs O'Grady did not resign," the commissioner added. "She just bawled into my office, threw her police shield on my desk and walked out."

Before I had time to ask her what it was all about she left the place."

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Before I had time to ask her what it was all about she left the place."

TWO TRUSTIES AT DEER ISLAND ESCAPE

Break Lock on Boat and Row Over Shirley Gut

When the guards at Deer Island rounded up the prisoners for the night about 8:30 last evening, they discovered that two trustees, Fred Smith and Charles Leonard, were missing.

Acting Master Edward O'Keefe sounded the alarm. Investigation showed that the men had walked boldly down to the boat landing, some distance from the main building, and after breaking a lock on a boat, rowed away over the waters of Shirley Gut. The boat they took is used to ferry the officers at the House of Correction across the Gut. The missing men are said to have rowed for the officers on a number of occasions.

The police of Boston and Winthrop were notified, so that the men would be captured if they attempted to land. The Boston harbor police took a trip down the bay in the hope they might find the escaped prisoners.

Smith is also known as Fred Pinkham and Leonard is also known as Charles Thompson. Both are said to be Boston men. Leonard was sentenced to the State Prison for a five-year term, and Smith was serving 18 months for larceny and peddling drugs.

TODAY'S GLOBE CONTENTS

Page 14. Fitchburg woman, mother of 16, given 10 days' sentence for shoplifting here.

Page 15. Middlesex Sportsman's bowlers improve hold on first in the Newton league.

Page 16. Harvard football schedule for 1921 completed.

Page 17. Baseball owners in New York on the scent for trades; McGraw trying to put through his deal with Reds.

Page 18. Hoppe starts his exhibition billiards play here by twice beating Charles Peterson of St. Louis.

Page 19. American League official batting averages.

Page 20. Bunker Hill A. A. five of Boston wins at Newburyport; other basket results.

Page 21. Decision against sending Haverhill High eleven to Pasadena for another game.

Page 22. J. Conway Toole succeeds David L. Fultz as head of National P. B. C., new name chosen by International League.

Page 23. Pal Reed twice stops McClelland in one round in Carlyle A. C. bout.

Page 24. League of Nations Assembly adopts international court plan, with a modification allowing members to refuse obligatory jurisdiction.

Page 25. Harding and Root confer at Marion. Fordney suggests refunding of Victory notes and Treasury certificates.

Page 26. Ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau decided upon by President Wilson as representative to mediate between Turks and Armenians. It is understood, Union shoe workers at Lynn vote to authorize petitions to recall Mayor Creamer.

Page 27. Wild goose demoralize signal system of Pasco, R. I. branch railroad.

DIGGING UP MONEY FOR UNCLE SAM'S TAX

Everyone Scurrying to Find Cash For Final Payments on Income and Profit Levies Tomorrow



ANY TIME, ANY PLACE, TODAY.

DORCHESTER MAN "CROWNS" BANDIT

Gets Him to Lower Weapon by Ruse—Roxbury Holdup Victim Causes Arrest of Suspects

Joseph Haley of 64 Templeton st., Dorchester, reported to the police of the Fields Corner Station, last night, that while he was on his way home he was held up by an armed man.

Haley says he was approached at Adams and Gibson sts., Ashmont, by a lone bandit, who pushed a revolver in his face with a demand for money.

Haley threw up his hands when he was ordered to do so by the robber and offered the information that his money was safely tucked away deep in his clothes. He also suggested that they step into a narrow alleyway while he

(Continued on the Tenth Page.)

FIVE-YEAR TERM FOR HOLDUP MAN

Arthur Mosher Convicted of Robbery While Armed

Laid in Wait for Store Keeper at Latter's South End Home

New York Men Sentenced for Having Burglars' Tools

Arthur Mosher, the first of the men indicted for robbery last week to go to trial, was found guilty by a jury in the Superior Criminal Court yesterday before Judge Brown and sentenced to State Prison for a term of five to seven years.

Dist Atty Pelletier has ordered the vigorous prosecution of robbery cases, especially where gunmen are involved. Asst Dist Atty Mancovitz prosecuted Mosher on a charge of robbery, being armed.

The defendant held up George Caley at his home in Hudson st. and robbed him at the point of a revolver. Caley made a grab at the weapon and it was discharged, the bullet passing through Caley's overcoat.

Caley has a store at Appleton and Berkeley sts. The defendant watched him one night and followed him home. The next night he waited in the door of Caley's home and pointed a revolver at Caley when he arrived there. That was Nov. 22.

Mosher said he went into the doorway to tie his shoelace. He denied he had a revolver or that he robbed or attempted to rob Caley.

Gerald Barker pleaded guilty to breaking and entering a pawnshop and stealing revolvers and other articles. He was sentenced to the Reformatory.

William Bryne and James Sutherland, suspected of being New York crooks, arrived in Boston Nov 18 and the next day were arrested with burglars' tools in their possession. On pleas of guilty they were sentenced to the House of Correction for 12 months and nine months respectively.

Orrin Holmes, charged with an assault with a blackjack with intent to rob, pleaded guilty. The case went over till next week for sentence.

Mail Clogged With Checks

Many Sell Stocks to "Raise the Wind"

Values Drop Sharply as Flood Increases

Sum of \$840,000,000 Due Government

The fourth and final payments on income and excess profit taxes for 1920 fall due tomorrow. This installment will aggregate about \$840,000,000, which will be offset by the maturity of \$700,000,000, in round numbers, of Treasury certificates.

There will also fall due the interest on Liberty Bonds, and while these big transactions are taking place there will be a considerable strain on the banks of the country, but it will be only temporary.

Meanwhile there is a grand scramble and much scratching of gravel by business concerns and individuals who have not paid their final quarterly instalment of the income and excess profits taxes, for all payments will have to be in the hands of the collector of internal revenue, John J. Mitchell, before midnight, Wednesday, or in the mail, so as to be postmarked Dec 15.

In the financial district, as well as throughout the business district generally, many followers of the forlorn hope that the Government might mitigate the sting by postponing payment, have been selling securities to raise the necessary cash.

This movement has been offered recently as an explanation of the heavy liquidation which has featured market dealings generally, since the Gov-

(Continued on the Sixth Page.)

Ribbon Wrist Watches
\$27 and up

Please do not think that we are undersold by others who deal in our particular wares. For we are not.

Please do not think because you happen to make a small purchase that it is not appreciated. For it is.

Please do not think that everything in the store costs a million. For it does not.

Please remember that everything we sell you carries our recommendation, our guarantee and our name.

Bigelow Kennard Co., Inc.
511 Washington Street

World-Astounding Electrical Discoveries Made by Thomas B. Kinraide of Jamaica Plain.

Remarkable Discoveries in X-Rays and Wireless Telegraphy.

Every Day of His Work Endangers His Life.

Results Attained Will Attract the Attention of Scientists the World Over.

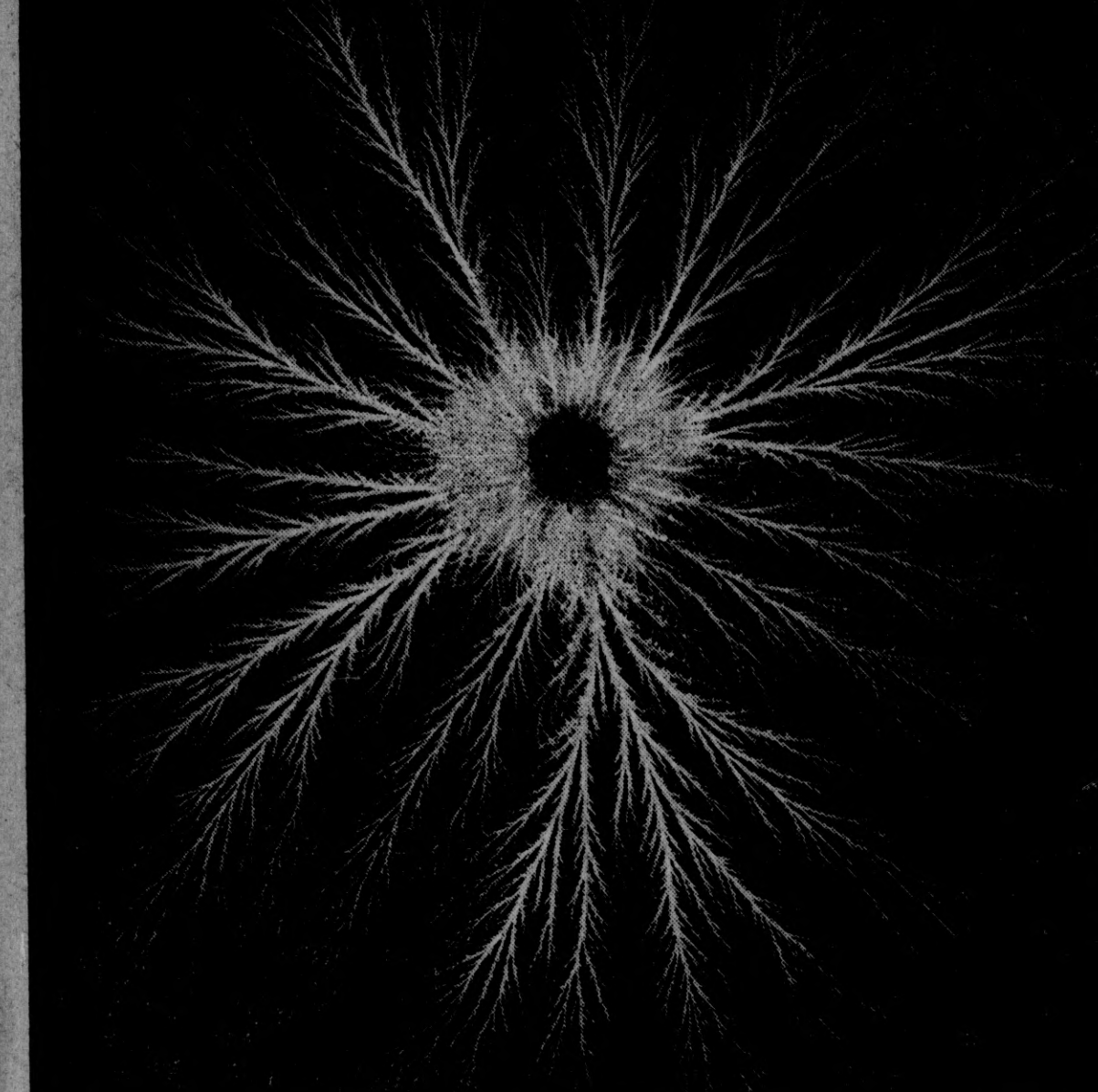


PLATE I.—Negative electricity in its pure form, unfinanced. It invariably assumes this fern-like structure when discharged into the air. Here the discharge was made to photograph itself upon a sensitive plate.

There is a man in Jamaica Plain who is in danger of becoming one of the most famous scientists in the world. His neighbors don't know it; the great public hasn't the least suspicion of it. Only a few brother scientists have found him out. Some of the marvelous results of his years of patient experimenting are told the public for the first time in today's Post.

Science, unlike most things else, makes famous in a single day, such of her devotees as she deigns to grant a place in the roll of her chosen ones. Long years of patient effort of working in the dark, of seeking after elusive knowledge, may be futile. Many a man knows that to his sorrow, but they may end in a sudden, dazzling burst of radiance that shall leave a halo round a man's head for the rest of his natural life and as long as a human knowledge shall be sought after.

The conclusive grasp of some law in nature that no one before has ever been able to fathom raises a man in a day, as soon as it becomes known, from a humble, ordinary citizen to a position of admittedly absolute power in his particular field of investigation. Edison, Harvey, Faraday, Herschel, Marconi, became famous in a day. The world took no note during their years of patient research. It flocked not of sleepless nights, of repeated failures, of heroic perseverance. But when, of a morning it woke and heard the news of marvelous results obtained, then the world bowed its head in admiration of the man whose name the day before had never heard.

To the famous trio of names so notably associated with the development of electrical appliances, Edison, Tesla, Marconi, it seems that a fourth should be added, and this one, happily, that of a Boston man, Thomas B. Kinraide of Jamaica Plain. Mr. Kinraide himself is not seeking this honor. On the contrary, he shrinks in an exceptional degree from public notoriety; but if the predictions of those who ought to know come true, Mr. Kinraide's achievements cannot fail to make him famous the world over.

Mr. Kinraide is a young man, but he has succeeded in doing several things that nobody else has ever done. For one thing, he has succeeded in photographing positive and negative electricity, and has discovered that each has its individual and unvarying form. He has invented a new and powerful form of transmitter to be used in wireless telegraphy, from which he has obtained unprecedented results. He has invented a new form of induction coil and has shown its practical value by its use in his apparatus for X-ray photography, which is the most valuable of his inventions. Besides all this, he has conducted experiments along other scientific lines, and has made a set of instruments that will measure over 100,000 sound vibrations per second.

It seems incredible that a man who has already accomplished so much should be so little known, but the reason for it lies in several causes. One of these is that Mr. Kinraide is an exceedingly modest and equally quiet man; another is that he has always had ample means at his command, so that he has not been obliged to work for a commercial standpoint while still a third reason is that his experiments have always been carried on in his own house and comparatively few people have known anything about them.

HOW HE HAS MADE ELECTRICITY TAKE ITS OWN PICTURE.

Mr. Kinraide is not the first man who has succeeded in photographing electricity, but he is the first man who has been able to secure separate pictures of positive and negative electricity, and thus to determine the shape of each. His experiments along this line—in making electricity photograph itself—electrographing, he calls it, began about four years ago. The results are not only of the greatest scientific value—they are marvellously beautiful as well.

In this work no camera is used. The electric fluid is made to print its own picture on ordinary sensitive plates. And the pictures it prints are wonders of graceful designing. Negative electricity has invariably the exquisite fern-like appearance shown in the half-tone reproduction on this page. The positive electricity has a well-defined feathery appearance, which is more readily noticed when the pictures are enlarged. Strictly speaking, the positive is formless as compared with the complicated form of the negative. Its appearance is that of a cloud, plume-like, very similar to the cat tails of the long-leaved meadow grass. This plume, varying from

(Copyrighted, 1900, by Thomas B. Kinraide.)

six to ten inches in length, is supported upon a delicate stem from one to three inches long, the plume a pale violet color, the stem the vivid white of the electric spark.

Thus far Mr. Kinraide has failed to persuade this form to appear upon the sensitive plate. It is in no way affected by the plate's presence, completely ignoring it, except to fog the plate where it passes through it. Only by using the negative electricity in controlling it has he succeeded in photographing modifications of this form.

The half-tone reproduction on this page marked "negative electricity" is in its pure form, unfinanced, is one of a valuable series of pictures of the negative current. The first plate in the series shows just one frond or fern leaf starting from the centre. The second shows two or three, and the succeeding plates show each a greater number of fronds until the perfect number seen in the plate here is found. In the printing of each plate the current is broken but once, but the delicacy of the apparatus permits the amount of the discharge to be regulated. This graceful and beautiful form shape is, Mr. Kinraide believes, the natural form of negative electricity whenever it is discharged into the air and is unfinanced. To the ordinary man it is a surprise to be told that electricity has any defined shape. But that it has, Mr. Kinraide's



(Copyrighted, 1900, by Thomas B. Kinraide.)
X-ray picture taken in less than one second's exposure, showing the definition secured both with and without screen. This gives the clearest definition in the shortest time so far secured.

pictures unquestionably prove. In a recent lecture before a body of scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Mr. Kinraide, in referring to this, said: "I trust that I will not be too severely condemned for having become infatuated with the beauty that this work has presented to me. No words that I can use can express the grace and splendor that these forms reveal. To me it has been a revelation of a world beautiful, hidden hitherto and unknown."

"These beautiful shapes are the true symbols of electricity, and in time to come I sincerely trust that when we see electricity symbolized it will either be a figure holding these fronds or the fronds themselves."

"I cannot but feel that the artist will welcome these photographs as studies that cannot be found elsewhere. 'We have all experienced a feeling of awe when dealing with this peculiar

force, but have not hitherto seen it in such a way as to be moved to admiration. Now that the opportunity is presented to you to see this force embodied in its true form, incarnated, as it were, and revealed to your eyes, you will not only know it better, but will give to it the sincere appreciation that most certainly is its due."

In securing these photographs the electrical current is made to discharge from a sphere. Sometimes it happens that the sphere attracts to itself electricity from the air. Then there are inward discharges. This creates the most interesting phenomena of all. The Post plate numbered 3, which is a section of a large plate, shows the formation of the inward discharge. It is seen to be both positive and negative. The light, triangular spot has at the base of the triangle the out-shooting of the characteristic fern-like negative electricity. From its direction it can be seen that this is shooting in towards the sphere. At the apex of the triangle is the plumed positive. Somehow the two merge or are united in the triangular space.

Wherever these triangles are formed there is the same arrangement, the negative emerging from the base, the positive from the apex. This particular form of electrical phenomena has never before been seen—that is, the juncture of the positive and negative electricities base to base. This juncture has always been hidden in the apparatus in which the electrical charge was developed, only the outer, fern-like negative and plumed positive having been visible.

This alone contains a world of revelation, which Mr. Kinraide believes is the key which will unlock many of the mysteries hitherto associated with electricity. It will have particular value in the ultimate conclusion at which Mr. Kinraide is arriving, and which is the result of his electrographing. As yet he has not finished his experimenting in this line, and he is not willing to commit himself to any statement as to what the plates already secured show in regard to the nature of electricity. He does admit, however, that the theory which is forming in his mind, and which these pictures are, one after another, confirming him in, is one that has never been put forward. It is quite different from the theories so far accepted by scientific men in regard to the nature of this wonderful force.

It is not desired in saying this to claim that Mr. Kinraide had a preconceived theory and that he is proving it. It is more correct to say that a theory has been forming in his mind during the years he has been carrying on this line of investigation, and that the various phenomena as they developed tended to make this theory grow stronger. It has now settled almost into a conviction, but Mr. Kinraide is unwilling yet to formulate it for public utterance.

The theory of the nature of electricity, as now accepted by the most reputable scientists, is that it is either a single fluid or a dual one. The supporters of the former view claim that so-called negative electricity is but the withdrawal or absence of the positive or real electricity. Mr. Kinraide is convinced that his photographing experiments are to settle this much debated question once and for all. He believes that they will give scientists a clear knowledge of the nature and character of this mighty force that study of electrical development on all lines will be rendered vastly more intelligible. In this way his work, which might seem at first glance the pastime or hobby of a man of leisure, will have a distinctly practical and commercial character, and prove of inestimable value to the public at large.

FAILURES BEFORE SUCCESS. It could not be expected that these remarkable photographs would be secured after repeated attempts. "These beautiful and perfect plates do not tell the story of my many failures," said Mr. Kinraide, "but I have a stack of spoiled negatives big enough to make a greenhouse. Disappointing failures in securing photographs were not, however, my only ones. I had first to construct my apparatus. After I had discovered the secret of the flat-disc coil I was for weeks at the mercy of the condenser. When I had made that satisfactory I found that the ordinary oil insulation used in high voltage apparatus would not stand the enormous strain. Then I had to learn the process of developing my plates, as I could not wait to have them sent out to a photographer."

This electrographing apparatus is entirely unique. There is not another like it in the world. It controls a higher voltage for the quantity than any other instrument so far made, this being rendered possible by the new flat disc coil which is Mr. Kinraide's most valuable invention. This consists of No. 34 wire wound concentrically in about 1000 turns and making a disc about twelve inches in diameter. This form of coil will, Mr. Kinraide is confident, supplant the Runkoff coil in all kinds of electrical appliances used in high voltage work. It will easily withstand a pressure under which the Runkoff coil splinters to atoms.

THE X-RAY APPARATUS. Mr. Kinraide has applied the principle of the flat-disc coil to an X-ray appliance with remarkably satisfactory results. Several of his X-ray instruments are in use in this city, one in the Massachusetts General Hospital and one in the Children's Hospital. In both these institutions the operators and physicians speak most enthusiastically of the results obtained. Several prominent physicians of the city are also using them in their private practice. They are valuable not only in radiographing instruments, but, on account of their extreme voltage control, as ozone generators.

The electricity by which these machines are operated is the direct or alternating current of the commercial electricity of the city. A machine for the alternating current has been completed this week in Mr. Kinraide's laboratory for the Troy (N. Y.) Hospital. Mr. Kinraide will personally set it up there and start it in operation.

The X-ray picture of Mr. Kinraide's hand in the plate numbered 4 was taken by one of these instruments. The exposure lasted less than one second. The definition with and without a screen is shown. No such perfect definition has ever before been secured in the same length of time. The plate was an ordinary standard plate and no special pains were taken in developing it. If an especially prepared X-ray plate had been used it is probable that a much clearer definition would have been secured.

A NEW APPLIANCE FOR WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Probably the most extensive commercial benefits resulting from Mr. Kinraide's experimenting will be in the line of wireless telegraphy. His new coil is destined to revolutionize the apparatus now used for making experiments in this department of electrical science. He has already demonstrated this to his entire satisfaction, and as soon as he is able to discontinue his electrographing work he intends to devote himself exhaustively to perfecting his wireless telegraphy devices. He expects to begin work along this line during the coming summer.

Already he has transmitted signals over short distances with surprising results. His experiments so far have been with the telegraphing device used with wires in lecture halls. With this apparatus, yet without even a perpendicular or a ground wire, he has sent signals with perfect ease from the cellar of his house to the cupola, four floors above. This, perhaps, seems simple, but when it is remembered that the house is filled with a network of charged wires in voltages from 50 to 500, with dynamos in constant motion and with storage batteries innumerable, it can be seen that for an electrical impulse to be sent through the various floors and to escape the powerful attractions surrounding it and be recorded by the receiving apparatus is full of significance. As yet, Mr. Kinraide has not used code signals, but he proposes to do so in his forthcoming experiments.

He has had equal success in transmitting electrical impulses from his laboratory to a house at perhaps a



(Copyrighted, 1900, by Thomas B. Kinraide.)

PLATE III.—Enlarged section, showing inward discharge of electricity from the air towards sphere. The fern forms shooting from the base of the white triangle are negative. The filmy, feathery portion at the apex is positive. There is a union of the two in the triangle itself.

quarter of a mile distant. Here, again, neither perpendicular nor ground wire was used, and yet every impulse sent was recorded. This is greater success than that obtained under the recent trials at Blue Hill Observatory, which were carried on under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution.

All these three instruments made by Mr. Kinraide, the electrographing machine, the X-ray apparatus and the perfected wireless telegraphy appliance, owe their remarkable efficiency to the arrangement of the secondary induction coil. This simple invention seems destined to revolutionize one department—and that the most important one—of high voltage electricity. Just how great its value will ultimately become no one is yet able to foresee.

A WONDERFUL LABORATORY.

The inventor of these wonderfully delicate and sensitive machines is not yet 38 years of age. He is not a large man, yet built with the figure of an athlete. It would be difficult to find anywhere a quieter person. He has the blackest of hair and eyes. There is a reserve power about him that commands respect, and as soon as he begins to speak one listens involuntarily.

A Post reporter found Mr. Kinraide in his laboratory one day this week. Mr. Kinraide could not be induced to talk about himself, although with cordial courtesy he was willing to talk about the great science in which he is so much interested. He allowed the reporter to visit his laboratory and to see the wonderful photographs he has made.

This laboratory is one of the most perfectly equipped in the country. Every appliance that could possibly be needed is at hand. It is the workshop of a man of science rather than of an artisan. The utmost neatness and order prevail, and not a speck of dust is to be discovered. Mr. Kinraide has in his employ several skilled mechanics. His master workman is one of the cleverest men in the country in his line of work. There is a constant buzz of turning wheels, as the dynamos are in constant motion. As before noted, these are run by city power. There is one for the 500 commercial volt and one each for the 250, the 110 and the 50-volt current. Besides this direct current Mr. Kinraide makes use of large storage batteries to furnish him with the intermediate voltages, so that he can use a voltage from zero up to an indefinite number.

To look at the outside of this remarkable laboratory one would never suspect its character. "Ravenscroft," which is the name of the house, looks like a speck of dust in the world of science. The whole lower floor of the house at the left of the front entrance is given up to the laboratories. The house being especially designed for this purpose. At the right, in front, is Mr. Kinraide's private office, but leading from the same into the residential part of the house.

Up from this inner hall leads the broad staircase to the wide parlors above. Mr. Kinraide's "dark room," where he makes his photographs, is in the cellar. It is the most interesting room possible to imagine. Access to it is by means of a dark stairway leading from the office. This stairway is a passage in beautifully polished oak and softly carpeted. The room itself is fitted

in the same fashion. It is very large and high studded. A brilliant fire of coals glows in the grate. No ray of sunlight can penetrate this fantastic room, but at the touch of a button it can be flooded with brilliant light.

This is, perhaps, the fancy of a man of science. It is certainly a most interesting room. Here Mr. Kinraide takes the wonderful photographs, which are sure to make him famous. Here, too, he has a lantern for throwing on a screen and studying the plates photographed.

Mr. Kinraide, thus fortunately situated, can work with tranquillity along the line of his chosen profession, not caring whether the world pays any attention to him or no. He does not even advertise the X-ray machine which he has made, and which is so valuable.

"There is no need of my doing so," he says. "If a person is in search of an apparatus for X-ray work he will make inquiries and not be satisfied until he finds the best there is. Naturally a man's investigations would lead him to Boston, which seems to be a centre for this work."

HIS EXPERIMENTS ENDANGER HIS LIFE.

One would not suspect from the quiet manner in which Mr. Kinraide talks about his electrical experiments that very much of his work is carried on under the most dangerous conditions. But as a matter of fact he has several times barely escaped electrocuting himself. He frequently receives electrical discharges, and his hands show the marks in their seared flesh.

"The nervous strain under which this work is carried on," he said, "is something practically impossible for anyone to realize. After receiving two or three discharges an untrained man would be unable to work for a considerable time. Then the fascination of the work comes on me again; I simply cannot stop. It is something that takes possession of one and impels him to go on."

Under the constant recognition of the ever imminent danger to which he is subject, a curious and highly interesting muscular contraction has developed itself in Mr. Kinraide. This contraction, wholly involuntary, is controlled undoubtedly by the nerves of the sympathetic system. It has been the means of saving Mr. Kinraide's life more than one occasion. It is an instinctive movement which leads him to draw away his arms from the instrument he is working with during the two or three seconds before the force of the current, which he recognizes as coming, reaches his hands, a movement which takes place more quickly than it could be controlled by thought.

This would form an interesting study for the psychologist and neurologist. Upon it Mr. Kinraide depends for his safety.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that Mr. Kinraide is both a man of limitless patience and of great mechanical ability. Had he not been the former, he would never have devoted himself so constantly to his work as to secure the results he has secured; had he not been the latter, he could never have constructed the appliances that have enabled him to reach the front rank among electrical investigators.

Some of the most widely known scientists of this city speak in most cordial terms of the remarkable achievements of Mr. Kinraide.

Professor Cross of the Institute of Technology says: "Mr. Kinraide's photographs of the electric spark are certainly the most remarkable ever obtained. He has an amount of inventive genius, and is an exceptionally skillful mechanical engineer. His X-ray screen the best made. Some of his work in acoustics, too, has gone beyond that done by any other investigator. I am told that his X-ray machine is the best that has yet been made. His new form of induction coil is certainly very interesting. About its application to wireless telegraphy I do not know, because I have not investigated it. Mr. Kinraide is an exceptionally modest man. His lecture given here before the Society of Arts could not have been more modestly given."

Dr. C. C. Norton spoke of Mr. Kinraide as "an earnest and capable experimenter and a man of dignified standing among the professional scientists of Boston." He also referred to the various lines of investigation in which Mr. Kinraide had gone beyond that done by any other experimenter.

OTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

Before beginning this work in electricity Mr. Kinraide had made some very interesting experiments in acoustics. He invented a series of forks which are capable of measuring sound waves from those inaudible to the human ear to those which vibrate over 100,000 times per second. There are about fifty forks in the series. This invention has no practical commercial application, but is of great value in scientific investigation.

The forthcoming exhibit of Mr. Kinraide's photographs in the Old Corner Bookstore will show to the world for the first time the true forms of electricity. The electric spark are certainly the most remarkable ever obtained. He has an amount of inventive genius, and is an exceptionally skillful mechanical engineer. His X-ray screen the best made. Some of his work in acoustics, too, has gone beyond that done by any other investigator. I am told that his X-ray machine is the best that has yet been made. His new form of induction coil is certainly very interesting. About its application to wireless telegraphy I do not know, because I have not investigated it. Mr. Kinraide is an exceptionally modest man. His lecture given here before the Society of Arts could not have been more modestly given."

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GOVERNOR CRANE HAS CROSSED "THE BURNING SANDS." AND IS NOW A MYSTIC SHRINER.

He has tasted of the Sacred Camel's milk.
He has drunk of the Zem Zem waters.
He has walked o'er the red-hot gridiron.

What happened to his Excellency or to his Excellency's clothes when he descended into the secret pit is locked in the secret archives of the Shriners. This is known, that the initiation did not result in a funeral. The Governor is at his desk as well as ever, and yet he may now wear the "fez" cap and participate in the festivities of the most remarkable secret society on earth.

Governor W. Murray Crane has crossed the burning sands.

He has tasted of the sacred camel's milk of the Zem Zem waters. Sparks still glow under the sacred gridiron of the Mystic Shriners, and the three-humped camel humps himself proudly as he rests from the toilsome journey.

It now is his privilege to wear a red "fez" cap and to participate in the festivities of the most remarkable secret society on earth. It requires a building as big as Music Hall or the Mechanics' building to accommodate the crowd that assemble at the Shriners' festivities.

Just what ordeal Governor Crane passed through to enter the walls of Mecca he'll never, never tell. But the printed notices of the recorder to the illustrious Nobles are full of hints which indicate that a hot political campaign is cold and placid compared to the journey "across the burning sands." Thus it is written:

A victim of the Temple lay gasping at the Shrine.

There was lack of cooling water, and fire was blazing fine;

But a Shriner stood beside him, as his courage cooled away,

And roared-necked to listen to the other's plaintive lay.

The wretched victim murmured, as he grabbed the Shriner's paw:

"Say, Cully, what d'ye think yer doin' all this for?"

"Can't yer let up just a little on this racket hot of mine."

"Or must I have some more to be a Shriner of the Shrine?"

The same notice in which the above poem appears contains these notices:

"Our system of rapid transit beats anything else in town."

"Tell your friends among the novices to make their wills if they have anything to leave."

"Lo! When ye rest in the dark chamber, rebuke not the Tarantula because his little feet crawl hotly athwart thy naked limbs. The Tarant! is a hot bird. He was born that way."

An artist of the Shriners has pictured one stage of the journey across the burning desert, which was taken by the highest official of this Commonwealth.

A vast gridiron glows white hot, while black demons lead the pilgrim across; but the traveller has had the foresight to strap cakes of ice on his feet, and he laughs in scorn at hairy serpents and purple lobsters.

Often in his "Journey to Mecca" did the pilgrim from Dalton have cause to wonder whether the State would be ruled over by himself or by "Acting Governor Bates" within a few hours. For such exhortations as these rang in his ears:

"Obey without questioning. Disobedience to this rule is fraught with danger. Insurrection thereto was the sole cause of the sad occurrences noted in the daily press at various times, and which have

given rise to such idle rumors in regard to the secret work of the Shriners. Obey! And then, if the result is fatal, the Temple will attend the funeral in a body.

"When branded with the Mystic symbol of the Arabic Order, do not shrink. Summon all your nerve and stand firm. To wiggle and twist only make the Moolah nervous, and often causes an unsightly scar, in place of the clear-cut Arabic character so much admired."

"When descending into the Secret Pit, under no circumstances loosen your hold on the rope. (N. B.—Attention to this rule would have prevented the nearly fatal accident at Temple of the Oasis of Sunken Wells, at Kalamazoo.)"

"Touch nothing you see in the Chamber of Horrible Despair, no matter how great your seeming need. (Those who are subject to heart trouble will be excused from this test upon mentioning their desire to the Director of Torture.)"

"During the 'True Test of Moral Courage' be as calm as possible. Even a second's hesitation at this point may produce disastrous results. Bear in mind also that there are several well-known physicians among the Nobles, one or more of whom are required to be close at hand during this exciting period."

"Wear your old clothes when appearing as a candidate. The 'tweed' for replacing ruined clothing is nearly exhausted. The carrying of firearms is forbidden."

"Any candidate not used to athletic exercises will be excused from taking active part in the 'Supreme Test of Physical Endurance.' The Grand Vizier's physician has decided that only a high order of personal strength enables one to stand the ordeal."

"Never speak unless spoken to. The Koran wisely says, 'A word in the mouth is worth two in the air,' and 'in the presence of the Potentate the wise are ever silent.'"

Often from the distance would be heard the voice of sirens singing this beautiful ballad perpetrated by Benjamin W. Rowell, poet laureate and wit of the Shriners:

Send in your friend in a sheet-iron suit, Label him, "He wants it all."

Then "be there" and help us make him roo! When he treads the sands of the Shriners' hall.

Another favorite song alleged to be by the same poet, is this:

How dear to my heart is the sight of the victim, I ate from a mantel for weeks after riding.

What fond recollections it brings to my mind; I ate from a mantel for weeks after riding.

The hump of that camel whose milk was a find.

The hump of that Camel, that broken-backed Camel.

It hurts every time that I think of it now; I wish B— would take it and pad it with dandel.

"Would drive fear away from the votary's brow.

The foregoing verses, jests and half-raising hints of "a hot time on the desert

tonight," are all taken verbatim from the printed circulars of the local temple of the Mystic Shriners of Massachusetts. These "friendly hints" are all the glimpse that the outer world is permitted to receive of the ordeal through which every pilgrim—the Governor or day laborer—is required to pass before he comes to the oasis where the Zim Zim waters flow and the Bulbul sweetly sings.

"Climb the camel! Twang the Zwiptuth! Tickle the harp! Blow the swinnet! Strike the hum-strum! Blow the kratoh-ed!" Thus proclaimed the Potentate in calling the faithful to the revels.

Of what follows, the laureate has written:

The road to Mecca is beset With dangers dark on every side; The hills are steep, the valleys wet.

Trust Allah, then, and let 'er slide.

Your only hope in the rope, From which you hang o'er sharpened stakes; But grip it tight and you're all right.

Unless, of course, the old thing breaks.

The growth of the Mystic Shrine has had two recent fertile illustrations. One was the institution of Mecca Temple at Springfield, with which his Excellency is allied. The other was the movement of Aleppo Temple's caravan during the past week from Music Hall, which it has outgrown, to the more ample quarters at the Mechanics' building, where nearly 2000 nobles were in attendance.

It is an interesting fact that one of the most widely famous humorists in the United States is almost unknown outside the circle of the Shriners. This is Recorder Rowell of Aleppo Temple. His wit, specimens of which have been shown herewith, has had much to do with the extent of Aleppo Temple's fame; and while the allusions to "burning sands" and "Chambers of Horrible Despair" are, of course, in the same class with the traditional "great" of other societies, Recorder Rowell's graphic pen has given them a picturesque dressing truly unique.

"The Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was instituted by the Mohammedan Kalif-Alee, cousin-german and son-in-law of the prophet, Mahomet, in the year 656 A. D."

is the account given by a chronicle of the fraternity. The original purpose was "to dispense justice and to promote religious tolerance among cultured men of all nations. . . . The ritual is a translation from the original Arabic found preserved in the archives of the order of Aleppo, Syria. The prerequisite for membership in Europe, Asia, Africa and America is the 32d degree Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite (15 degree in England), or a Knight Templar in good standing."

Governor Crane, having performed the mystic journey and attained the seat of the highest ray joins in the Arabic psalm of the centuries, "By the grace of God, we have found repose."



HOW THE MYSTIC SHRINERS PICTURE THE JOURNEY OF GOVERNOR W. MURRAY CRANE ACROSS THE BURNING SANDS. SOME "PLEASANT" PICTURES PRINTED FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT AND ENLIGHTENMENT OF AMBITIOUS MASONS WHO SEEK THE SHRINERS' INITIATION.

HERE'S A NOVEL THEORY ON THE ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSE.

Electrician Kinraide's Ideas of the Creation of the Sun, Moon, Stars and Planets.

Wonderful and Beautifully Constructed Apparatus the Work of Which is Likely to Astonish the Electricians and Scientists of the Civilized World.

The remarkable series of photographs of electricity that are to be placed on exhibition during the coming week in the windows of the Old Corner Bookstore cannot fail to attract the attention of every passer-by. They have already called out unstinted admiration and have provoked the keenest professional interest on the part of the Boston scientists who have been privileged to see them. The general public will have the opportunity of seeing them probably on Wednesday of this week.

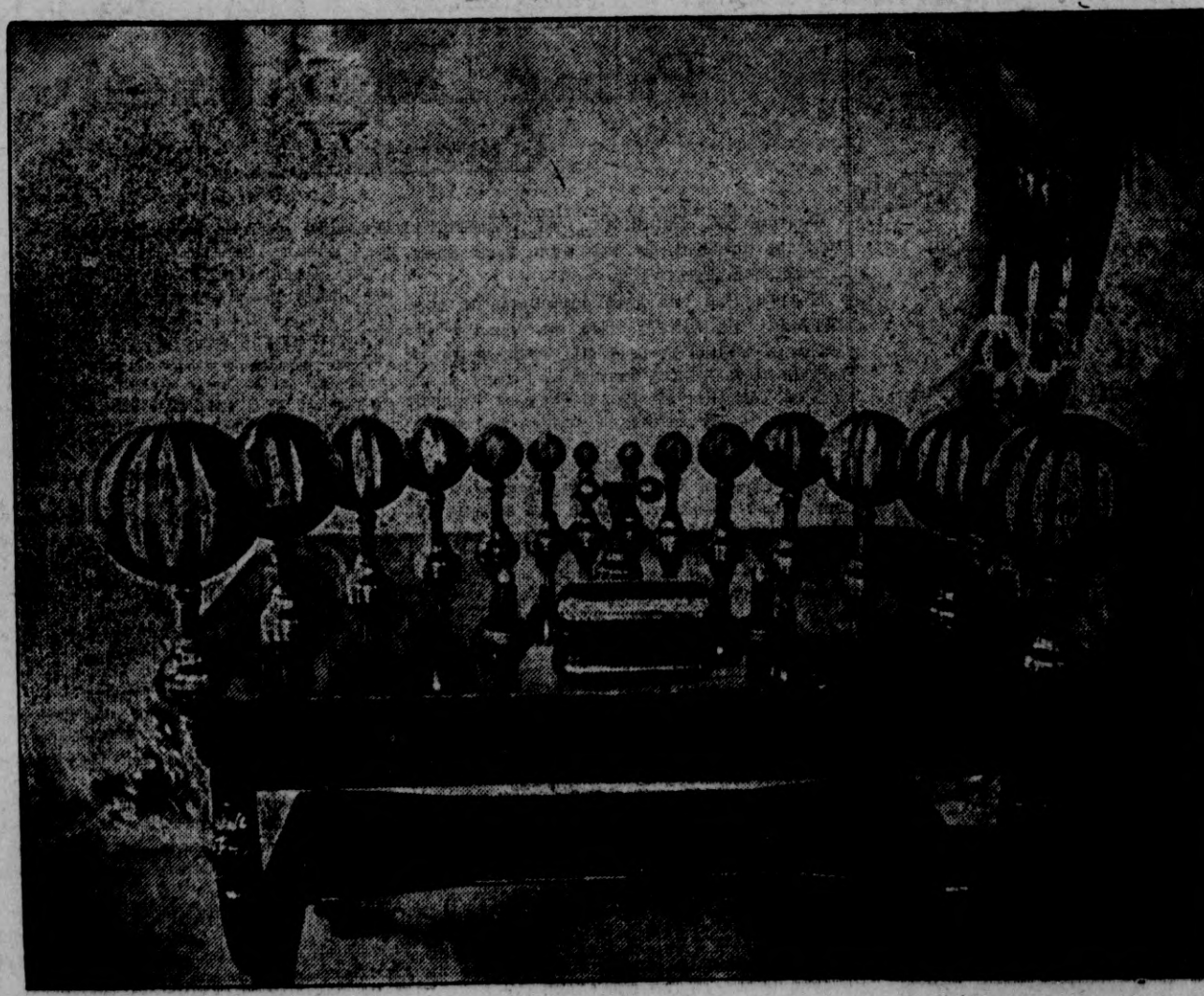
The exclusive story printed in last Sunday's Post told in a general way some facts shown by these truly marvelous pictures. The theory which has presented itself to Mr. Kinraide's mind as an outcome of his experiments in securing them is here told for the first time. It involves nothing less than a

theory of the origin of the universe, suns, moons, stars and planets.

By reference to the plate numbered III. it will be seen that one electrical phenomenon takes the form of a comet. This is a union of the two manifestations of electricity, the positive and the negative, base to base, and, as stated in last Sunday's Post, has never before been seen. Mr. Kinraide has experimented in securing this particular form and has found out under what conditions it can be originated. Whenever he takes a notion now he can go into his dark room and make a shower of these beautiful electrical comets.

From other experiments he has made he knows that the feathery forms shooting out from the base of the triangular part of the comet is negative and that the nebulous tail is the positive.

Mr. Kinraide claims that the conditions under which these comet forms are



SPHERES USED IN ELECTROGRAPHING.

They range from one inch to eight inches in diameter. Best results have been secured from the five and six-inch spheres.

made in his laboratory are the same as those which must have existed millions of aeons ago, when what we may call the universe was in a state of chaos. That is, before the suns and stars were formed.

Of course, Mr. Kinraide reasons, under the same conditions similar results would follow. Then he explains what these results would be. In the first place, he assumes that before the worlds were formed electricity was present everywhere in cosmos. It was the only great physical force then operative. Primarily it then existed in a state of equilibrium.

For some reason or other, the equilibrium was disturbed and then electrical comets went swinging off into space. The negative, going ahead, would be followed in a headlong chase by its brother, positive, trying to catch up with it. For how many billions of leagues this great race may have gone on no one will attempt to say, nor for how many aeons it was kept up. But on and on the chase would sweep through space until something would stop it.

This is how Mr. Kinraide believes it would be stopped. He assumes that in the mad rush the electrical comet would attract to itself cosmic dust in much the same way that any static electrical machine in a laboratory will quickly gather to itself the motes in the air. As time went on this accretion of dust would grow greater and greater. Polarization of the particles of dust in the comet's path would ensue and it would whirl along like a great sweeping machine, gathering into itself whatever came in its way.

In time an enormous mass would be collected. Then the speed of the on-rushing force would be retarded and the positive electricity would be able to overtake and unite with the negative.

FOR A LIFETIME HE HAS BEEN PROBING INTO THE MYSTERIES OF THE "NEW" FORCE

Formation of the World's Result of a Chase Over Billions of Leagues.

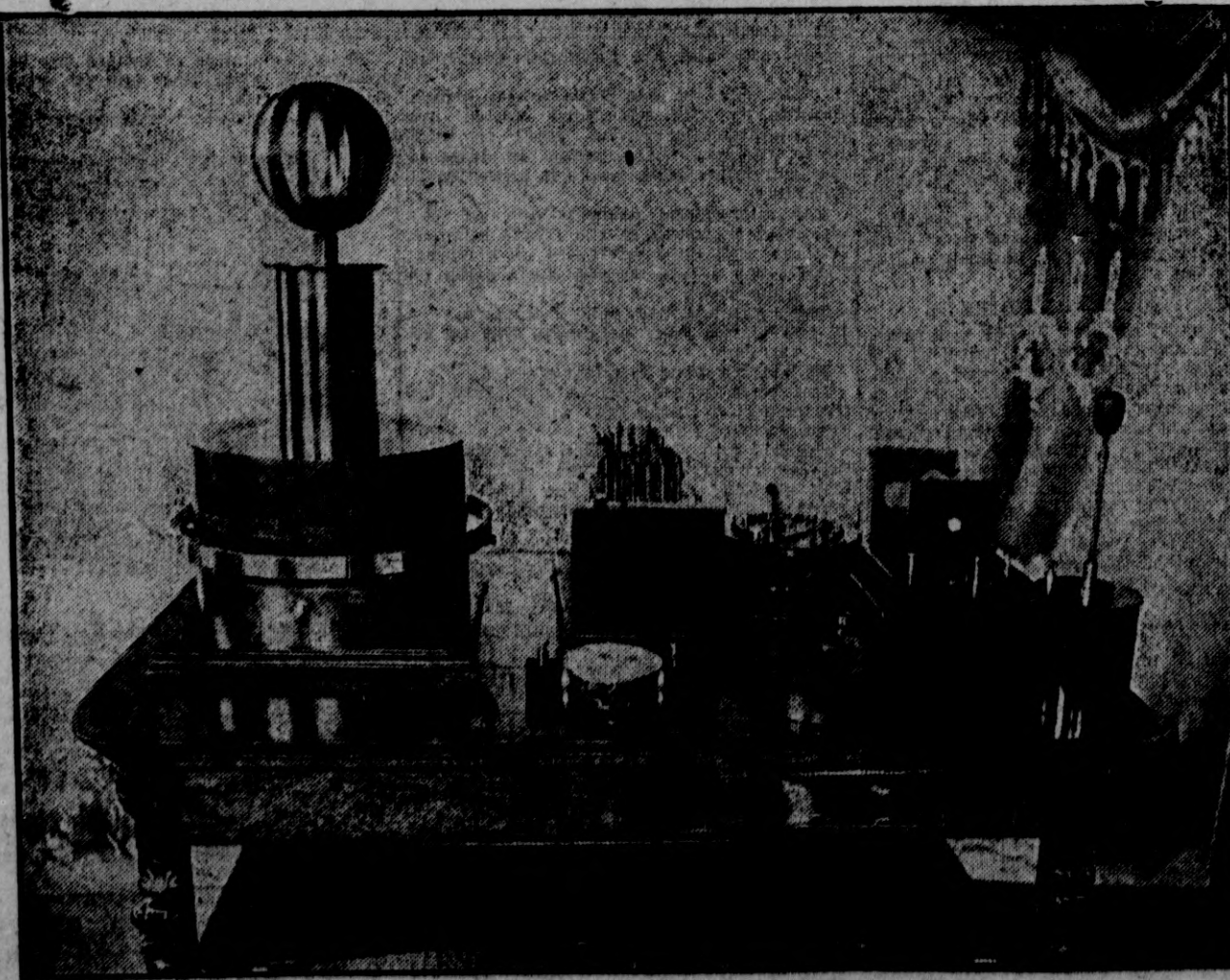
Electricity, He Claims, Was the First Great Physical Force Out of Which All Things Else Have Developed Since the Beginning of Time.

Then the cosmic dust, free to follow its own devices, would assume its natural, spherical condition. Thus the worlds were formed.

It seems perhaps far-fetched that from the study of photographic plates and of the conditions under which they were produced a man can base a theory of world-building. But that is what Mr. Kinraide has done. Four years of closest study along this line have taught him wonderful facts, and the theory has worked itself out before his eyes, day by day, until it stands as clearly before him as any other law in nature. He appreciates the vastness of the ideas presented and watches their unfolding with deep reverence.

Mr. Kinraide has been interested in the study of electricity from boyhood. When he was only 10 years old he began experiments, both of which are of direct commercial value, but the wonderful vistas of grandeur opening out before him along the line of this theory of the building of the universe no far eclipse in their absorbing interest all other phases of his study that to this he has given his deepest attention.

His successful inventions, his X-ray apparatus and his wireless telegraphy devices, most of his work has been along the line of independent investigation. He is yet a young man, and the world may rightly look to him for other marvelous discoveries.



ELECTROGRAPHING APPARATUS COMPLETE. In securing the picture, the sensitive plate is balanced on the top of the sphere.



Double coil with plates in positive between the large spheres, for electrographing positive and negative electricity; also condenser, breaker, primary coil, rheostat and primary interrupter.

Obituary 4 -- No Title

Boston Daily Globe (1923-1927): Jul 4, 1927;

ProQuest Historical Newspapers Boston Globe (1872 - 1927)

pg. 2

KILTY—In Somerville, July 3. Mary, beloved daughter of Thomas S. and Anastasia Kilty (nee Leahy), formerly of Charlestown. Funeral from her late residence, 15 Franklin av., Wednesday, July 4 at 8:30. High mass of requiem at St. Benedict's Church at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

KINRAIDE—Suddenly, in California, June 29th, Thomas Burton Kinraide, husband of Ethel S. Kinraide. Funeral services at his late residence, 38 Spring Park avenue, Jamaica Plain, on Thursday, July 7th, at 2:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Burial private. Please omit flowers.

KITTRICK—In Roxbury, June 30th, Patrick J., beloved husband of Cella Heston Kittrick. Funeral from his late residence, 33 Whitney st., Tuesday, July 5th, at 9 o'clock. Solemn high mass at 9 o'clock at Mission Church. Relatives and friends kindly invited to be present.

LANE—In East Boston, July 3, Joseph P., husband of Catherine (Hynes) Lane. Funeral from his late residence, 77 West Eagle st., Wednesday, at 8:15. Solemn high requiem mass at the Sacred Heart Church at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

World-Astounding Electrical Discoveries Made by Thomas B. Kinraide of Jamaica Plain.

Remarkable Discoveries in X-Rays and Wireless Telegraphy.

Every Day of His Work Endangers His Life.

Results Attained Will Attract the Attention of Scientists the World Over.

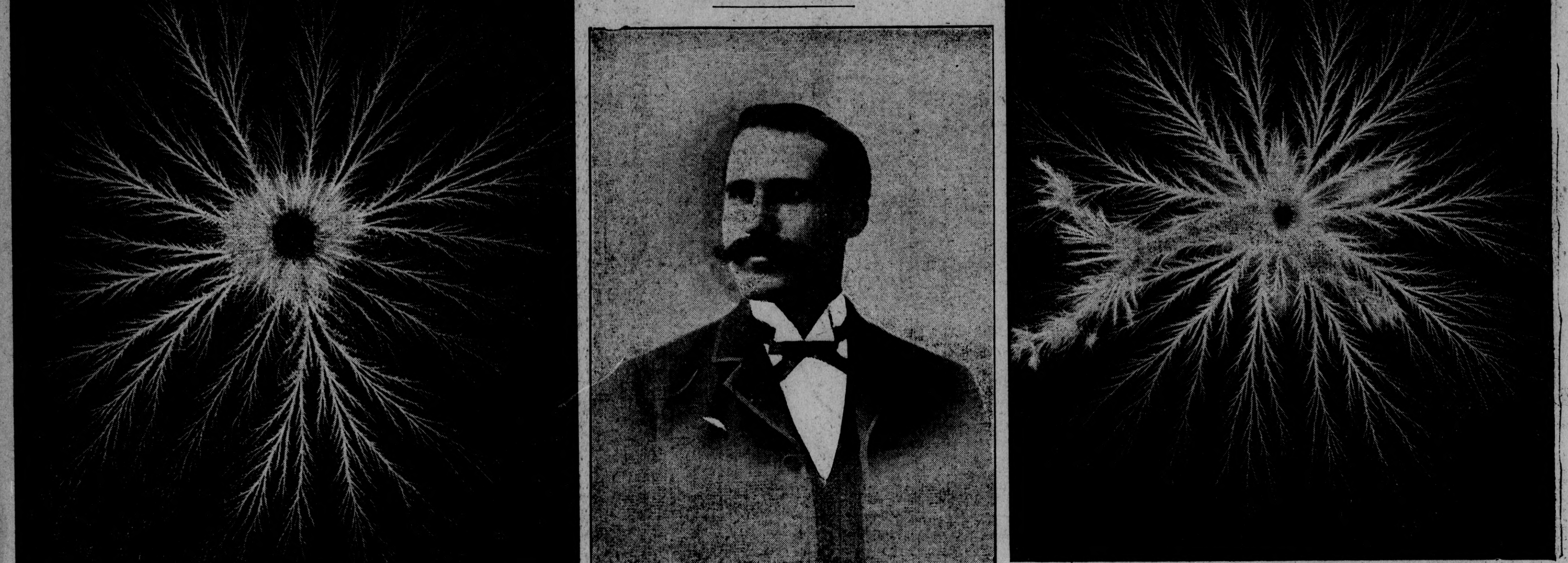


PLATE I.—Negative electricity in its pure form, unfinned. It invariably assumes this fern-like structure when discharged into the air. Here the discharge was made to photograph itself upon a sensitive plate.

There is a man in Jamaica Plain who is in danger of becoming one of the most famous scientists in the world. His neighbors don't know it; the great public hasn't the least suspicion of it. Only a few brother scientists have found him out. Some of the marvelous results of his years of patient experimenting are told the public for the first time in today's Post.

Science, unlike most things else, makes famous in a single day, such of her devotees as she deigns to grant a place in the roll of her chosen ones. Long years of patient effort of working in the dark, of seeking after elusive knowledge, may be futile. Many a man knows that to his sorrow, but they may end in a sudden, dazzling burst of radiance that shall leave a halo round a man's head for the rest of his natural life and as long as a human knowledge shall be sought after.

The conclusive grasp of some law in nature that no one before has ever been able to fathom raises a man in a day, as soon as it becomes known, from a humble, ordinary citizen to a position of admittedly absolute power in his particular field of investigation. Edison, Harvey, Faraday, Herschel, Marconi, became famous in a day. The world took no note during their years of patient research. It reeked not of sleepless nights, of repeated failures, of heroic perseverance. But when, of a morning it woke and heard the news of marvelous results obtained, then the world bowed its head in admiration of the man whose name the day before had never heard.

To the famous trio of names so notably associated with the development of electrical appliances, Edison, Tesla, Marconi, it seems that a fourth should be added, and this one, happily, that of a Boston man, Thomas B. Kinraide of Jamaica Plain. Mr. Kinraide himself is not seeking this honor. On the contrary, he shrinks in an exceptional degree from public notoriety; but if the predictions of those who ought to know come true, Mr. Kinraide's achievements cannot fail to make him famous the world over.

Mr. Kinraide is a young man, but he has succeeded in doing several things that nobody else has ever done. For one thing, he has succeeded in photographing positive and negative electricity, and has discovered that each has its individual and unvarying form. He has invented a new and powerful form of transmitter to be used in wireless telegraphy, from which he has obtained unprecedented results. He has invented a new form of induction coil and has shown its practical value by its use in his apparatus for X-ray photography, which is the most valuable of his achievements. And he has conducted experiments along other scientific lines, and has made a set of instruments that will measure over 100,000 sound vibrations per second.

It seems incredible that a man who has already accomplished so much should be so little known, but the reason for it lies in several causes. One of these is that Mr. Kinraide is an exceedingly modest and equally quiet man; another is that he has always had ample means at his command, so that he has not been obliged to work for a commercial standpoint while still a third reason is that his experiments have always been carried on in his own house and comparatively few people have known anything about them.

HOW HE HAS MADE ELECTRICITY TAKE ITS OWN PICTURE.

Mr. Kinraide is not the first man who has succeeded in photographing electricity, but he is the first man who has been able to secure separate pictures of positive and negative electricity, and thus to determine the shape of each. His experiments along this line—in making electricity photograph itself—electro-photography, he calls it, began about four years ago. The results are not only of the greatest scientific value—they are marvellously beautiful as well.

In this work no camera is used. The electric fluid is made to print its own picture on ordinary sensitive plates. And the pictures it prints are wonders of graceful designing. Negative electricity has invariably the exquisite fern-like appearance shown in the half-tone reproduction on this page. The positive electricity has a well-defined feathery appearance, which is more readily noticed when the pictures are enlarged. Strictly speaking, the positive is formless as compared with the complicated form of the negative. Its appearance is that of a cloud, plume-like, very similar to the cat tails of the long-leaved meadow grass. This plume, varying from

(Copyrighted, 1900, by Thomas B. Kinraide.)

six to ten inches in length, is supported upon a delicate stem from one to three inches long, the plume a pale violet color, the stem the vivid white of the electric spark.

Thus far Mr. Kinraide has failed to persuade this form to appear upon the sensitive plate. It is in no way affected by the plate's presence, completely ignoring it, except to fog the plate where it passes through it. Only by using the negative electricity in controlling it has he succeeded in photographing modifications of this form.

The half-tone reproduction on this page marked "negative electricity" is in its pure form, unfinned. It is one of a valuable series of pictures of the negative current. The first plate in the series shows just one frond or fern leaf starting from the centre. The second shows two or three, and the succeeding plates show each a greater number of fronds until the perfect number seen in the plate here is found. In the printing of each plate the current is broken but once, but the delicacy of the apparatus permits the amount of the discharge to be regulated. This graceful and beautiful form shape is, Mr. Kinraide believes, the natural form of negative electricity whenever it is discharged into the air and is unfinned. To the ordinary man it is a surprise to be told that electricity has any defined shape. But that it has, Mr. Kinraide's



X-ray picture taken in less than one second's exposure, showing the definition secured both with and without screen. This gives the clearest definition in the shortest time so far secured.

pictures unquestionably prove. In a recent lecture before a body of scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Mr. Kinraide, in referring to this, said: "I trust that I will not be too severely condemned for having become infatuated with the beauty that this work has presented to me. No words that I can use can express the grace and splendor that these forms reveal. To me it has been a revelation of a world beautiful, hidden hitherto and unknown."

"These beautiful shapes are the true symbols of electricity, and in time to come I sincerely trust that when we see electricity symbolized it will either be a figure holding these fronds or the fronds themselves."

"I cannot but feel that the artist will welcome these photographs as studies that cannot be found elsewhere. 'We have all experienced a feeling of awe when dealing with this peculiar

force, but have not hitherto seen it in such a way as to be moved to admiration. Now that the opportunity is presented to you to see this force embodied in its true form, incarnated, as it were, and revealed to your eyes, you will not only know it better, but will give to it the sincere appreciation that most certainly is its due."

In securing these photographs the electrical current is made to discharge from a sphere. Sometimes it happens that the sphere attracts to itself electricity from the air. Then there are inward discharges. This creates the most interesting phenomena of all. The Post plate numbered 3, which is a section of a large plate, shows the formation of the inward discharge. It is seen to be both positive and negative. The light, triangular spot has at the base of the triangle the out-shooting of the characteristic fern-like negative electricity. From its direction it can be seen that this is shooting in towards the sphere. At the apex of the triangle is the plumed positive. Somehow the two merge or are united in the triangular space.

Wherever these triangles are formed there is the same arrangement, the negative emerging from the base, the positive from the apex.

This particular form of electrical phenomena has never before been seen—that is, the juncture of the positive and negative electricities base to base. This juncture has always been hidden in the apparatus in which the electrical charge was developed, only the outer, fern-like negative and plumed positive having been visible.

This alone contains a world of revelation, which Mr. Kinraide believes is the key which will unlock many of the mysteries hitherto associated with electricity.

It will have particular value in the ultimate conclusion at which Mr. Kinraide is arriving, and which is the result of his electro-photography. As yet he has not finished his experimenting in this line, and he is not willing to commit himself to any statement as to what the plates already secured show in regard to the nature of electricity. He does admit, however, that the theory which is forming in his mind, and which these pictures are, one after another, confirming him in, is one that has never been put forward. It is quite different from the theories so far accepted by scientific men in regard to the nature of this wonderful force.

It is not desired in saying this to claim that Mr. Kinraide had a preconceived theory and that he is proving it. It is more correct to say that a theory has been forming in his mind during the years he has been carrying on this line of investigation, and that the various phenomena as they developed tended to make this theory grow stronger. It has

now settled almost into a conviction, but Mr. Kinraide is unwilling yet to formulate it for public utterance.

The theory of the nature of electricity, as now accepted by the most reputable scientists, is that it is either a single fluid or a dual one. The supporters of the former view claim that so-called negative electricity is but the withdrawal or absence of the positive or real electricity. Mr. Kinraide is convinced that his photographing experiments are to settle this much debated question once and for all. He believes that they will give scientists a clear knowledge of the nature and character of this mighty force that study of electrical development on all lines will be rendered vastly more intelligible. In this way his work, which might seem at first glance the pastime or hobby of a man of leisure, will have a distinctly practical and commercial character, and prove of inestimable value to the public at large.

FAILURES BEFORE SUCCESS.

It could not be expected that these remarkable photographs would be secured after repeated attempts. "These beautiful and perfect plates do not tell the story of my many failures," said Mr. Kinraide, "but I have a stack of spoiled negatives big enough to make a greenhouse. Disappointing failures in securing photographs were not, however, my only ones. I had first to construct my apparatus. After I had discovered the secret of the flat-disc coil I was for weeks at the mercy of the condenser. When I had made that satisfactory I found that the ordinary oil insulation used in high voltage apparatus would not stand the enormous strain. Then I had to work for a long time before I hit upon just this combination of rosin and beeswax that I now use. Then I had to learn the process of developing my plates, as I could not wait to have them sent out to a photographer."

This electro-photographing apparatus is entirely unique. There is not another like it in the world. It controls a higher voltage for the quantity than any other instrument so far made, this being rendered possible by the new flat disc coil which is Mr. Kinraide's most valuable invention. This consists of No. 34 wire wound concentrically in about 1000 turns and making a disc about twelve inches in diameter. This form of coil will, Mr. Kinraide is confident, supplant the Runkoff coil in all kinds of electrical appliances used in high voltage work. It will easily withstand a pressure under which the Runkoff coil splinters to atoms.

(Photo by Hastings.)

THOMAS BURTON KINRAIDE.

(Copyrighted, 1900, by Thomas B. Kinraide.)

PLATE II.—The fern-like rays are negative. The feathery, cloudy rays show the unvarying appearance assumed by the positive discharge. This is what Mr. Kinraide calls an electrograph. No camera was used.

PLATE III.—Enlarged section, showing inward discharge of electricity from the air towards sphere. The fern forms shooting from the base of the white triangle are negative. The filmy, feathery portion at the apex is positive. There is a union of the two in the triangle itself.

(Copyrighted, 1900, by Thomas B. Kinraide.)

PLATE IV.—The fern-like rays are negative. The feathery, cloudy rays show the unvarying appearance assumed by the positive discharge. This is what Mr. Kinraide calls an electrograph. No camera was used.

PLATE V.—The fern-like rays are negative. The feathery, cloudy rays show the unvarying appearance assumed by the positive discharge. This is what Mr. Kinraide calls an electrograph. No camera was used.

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PLATE LXXXXVIII.—The

KINRAIDE PRINCE, MRS FORD SAID

Mother-in-Law Continues Testimony of Relations

Dictagraph in Jamaica Plain Home Discovered by Wife

Nurse Among Witnesses in Separate Support Case

By **JOHN J. DONOVAN**

BARNSTABLE, Dec 8—Marrow-bones and mushrooms, a dictaphone, a copper contrivance that was alleged to be a still and the fourth dimension, were injected into the testimony in the Kinraide separate-support action in the Probate Court before Judge Raymond Hopkins today. Thomas B. Kinraide, Jamaica Plain inventor, scientist and research worker, who is being sued by his wife, Ethel S., prominent in Boston and Jamaica Plain club circles, was severely arraigned in the testimony offered by witnesses for his wife.

Several witnesses were heard, but the greatest interest was manifested in the continued direct testimony as well as the cross-examination of Mrs

Continued on the Seventh Page.

KINRAIDE PRINCE, MRS FORD SAID

Continued From the First Page.

Rachael Ford, 63-year-old mother of the plaintiff, who yesterday admitted the existence of a relationship with her son-in-law, that his wife alleges is the reason that she left him last July.

She apparently made not the slightest effort to dodge the issue, and though on a few occasions she matched wits and tongue with attorney William A. Morse, counsel for her son-in-law, for the most part the story was told with a frankness that was startling.

"Too much vague innuendo in this case so far," protested attorney William C. Adams, for Mrs Kinraide. . . . "Nothing vague in your witness," replied attorney Morse, when Mr Adams objected to a line of cross-examination conducted by Mr Morse of a witness from Philadelphia for the plaintiff.

For the most part the testimony concerned allegations of drunkenness and cruel acts of throwing three glasses of water and the striking of Mrs Kinraide with a magazine and the continuation of the life story of Mrs Ford.

Bread and Mushrooms

The commissary of the Kinraide household came into the case early when a witness said that the respondent raised a question about two loaves of bread at 17 cents each, yet during the week the sum of \$30 had been spent for mushrooms. On another occasion he is alleged to have placed a kettle of marrowbones on the dining-room table and was abusive when other members of the family would not partake of the delicacy.

Testimony was given to the effect that Kinraide would become enraged and scowl and glare when members of his household failed to appreciate and comprehend a learned exposition on the "Fourth Dimension," a subject upon which Mr Kinraide was rated as an authority.

It was declared that last March Mrs Kinraide discovered some sawdust behind a radiator, and investigation showed that a dictaphone had been installed. Following an alleged stormy scene in Ravenscroft, Mrs Kinraide traced the wires to her husband's laboratory and ripped out the contrivance, it was stated.

The laboratory was mentioned in testimony today, when the mother of Mrs Kinraide was asked regarding a "still." She said she saw a copper kettle steaming on a gas stove and liquid dripping into a glass container. Some of the liquid at times was cloudy and at other times was clear. She was not permitted to give an opinion on the mixture, but said there were three 10-gallon tanks of molasses in the laboratory.

Dr Bush, the Kinraide family physician, was the first witness called today. His testimony was short. He admitted he had been called to the house to treat the respondent and found him suffering from over indulgence. On cross-examination the physician said that he had always found Mr Kinraide to be a courteous gentleman and kind to his family.

"He was extremely fond of his wife," said Dr Bush. Regarding the use of "liquor, he said that he thought Mr Kinraide "took too much."

Mrs Rachel Ford was then called and took a chair on the witness stand. She had a vinaigrette in her hand and from time to time, during the recital of the story of her life after meeting Mr Kinraide, she inhaled the smelling salts.

In the course of her statement regarding abusive language, she told

about the defendant gesticulating and gritting his teeth. Halted by Mr Morse, she inquired if that was not abusive language. The attorney waived the question. She told the court that the defendant had thrown a china powder box at her; that it dented the enameled of the door and the powder was scattered all over her. Regarding the water throwing incident she said it occurred after Mrs Kinraide complained about her husband following her when she left the house. According to the witness he said he did it to protect the honor of his house and when Mrs Kinraide told him not to do it again, it is alleged the water was thrown.

Various Names Alleged

Various names such as "Hell-Cat," "She-Devil," "Bone and a hank of hair" and "Vampire" were, according to the witness, a few used by the husband to his wife. Then came a scorching cross-examination by attorney Morse, associated with whom is Eugene Upson.

Witness denied that it was in a house of bad character that Mr Kinraide first met her and then took her from. She denied that her sister found her in a hotel in Philadelphia with Mr Kinraide, when the sister was searching to notify her that her husband, Robert H. Ford, had committed suicide in Denver. She said that she was at a theatre. She said she was 35 years of age when she met Mr Ford in 1892 and that he was 27.

Mrs Ford said that she met Kinraide for the first time in the Keeley Motor headquarters in Philadelphia. Keeley was the famous perpetual motion motor wizard who swindled hundreds of thousands of investors out of their money by a clever contrivance that made a motor appear to run of its own accord. He was almost 30 years ahead of the modern 60 percent wizard, Charles Ponzi. The witness said she was there to witness a demonstration for scientists.

She admitted that while she lived in the Columbus-av house she had an operation performed, and named Dr Jane Bishop, but maintained that all arrangements had been made by Mr Kinraide.

The incident of the experiment in the early days of the X-ray that resulted in her daughter being badly burned was then gone into. She said "He offered to marry Ethel," and the witness said that "I did not care, because he wanted her." "But why, if she did not love him, even though he wanted her, did you agree to marry him?"

"I thought that he would be better to her than anyone else on earth . . . He was to me."

Asked if she had said that Mr Kinraide was a "Prince," the witness admitted it and said she still thought so. She said he was a walking philanthropist for the people of the town of Sandwich.

She was then pressed hard by her interrogator about her relations with the respondent up to last January, a month after her daughter had locked her door on her husband.

"I hate to say these things about Mr Kinraide," parried the witness. Mr Morse persisted, and witness said that Mr Kinraide followed her to the woodshed, the workshop, the small room and other places.

Asked how she knew that Mrs Kinraide had ceased marital relations with her husband, witness said Mr Kinraide told her.

Didn't Think She Could Be Spared

She was asked by counsel why she did not leave the Kinraide house, and the witness answered, "I did not think I could be spared." She said it was table talk that Mrs Kinraide was not a wife.

On cross-examination attorney Adams introduced several letters and a postcard written many years ago to Mrs Ford by the respondent. Several were called her "Dear Sweetheart" and twice referred to a blank check that he had left with her instructing her to fill it in and cash it immediately if anything happened to him. In one letter he said to fill it in for \$5000 instead of \$3000, as he had previously directed.

He said that he was lonesome without her and sent her lots of kisses and love. An accident policy dated 1901 for \$8000, endorsed by Mr Kinraide and made payable to Mrs Ford, was offered in evidence. The witness was then excused.

William Tuttle of Philadelphia, a cousin of Mr Kinraide, was the next witness. He and his wife had been summoned by Mr Kinraide, but in order to permit them to return home without unnecessary delay Mr Adams allowed them to testify today.

Mr Tuttle said that Mrs Kinraide telephoned him in Philadelphia after her separation last Summer from her husband. He met her and she told him that Mr Kinraide was acting brutal and was "practically insane."

He said that he went to Atlantic City, where Mr Kinraide was, expecting to see a wild man, but found Mr Kinraide otherwise. There was nothing to indicate drinking or insanity.

Failed to Effect Reconciliation

He said that Mrs Kinraide talked to him about the Tiffany stock held by her husband and he told her to forget about the financial part and think of a reconciliation. She said that was not all of it,

for, so far as a reconciliation was concerned, all she had to do was unlock her door. She said that she was trying to effect a settlement and that if there was a reconciliation it would spoil the settlement.

The witness said that he tried to get Mrs Kinraide to have luncheon with himself and Mr Kinraide the next day, to effect a reconciliation, but she told him that she had heard the other side; that blood was thicker than water; that "Burton" (Mr Kinraide) had twisted him around his finger as he did everyone, and she refused to attend the luncheon and returned to Boston.

On cross-examination, the witness said that he had been at Ravenscroft in Jamaica Plain three times in 10 years and was never in the hermitage, the Summer home in Sandwich, until after the trouble this Summer. His visits to Jamaica Plain were only a matter of "calls."

Up to the time of the trouble, he said, his wife had never been at the Jamaica Plain home and but once in Sandwich, and that for a period of 10 days.

He admitted that he had said that unless there was a reconciliation "the situation for her would be intolerable." He also admitted saying, "Well, Ethel, of course you are a handsome woman of course you have your life before you."

Wanted House and Half of Stock

Mrs Tuttle's testimony was short. She said that Mrs Kinraide told her that her "husband had turned against her"; that she ought to have one of the two houses and half of the Tiffany stock. Witness said that Mrs Kinraide said there had not been any marital relations for sometime; that her door was locked and that she would maintain the stand until a settlement was effected. There was no cross-examination.

Mrs Edna Y. Brown, a witness for Mrs Kinraide, admitted that she did not like Mr Kinraide and told why she did not like him. Little appeared to be gained by the rigid cross-examination. She said that she was a school teacher, married two years ago. She said that she was at the Hermitage every Summer from 1905 to 1916 or 1917. In 1918 she went to Jamaica Plain and was a member of the family from October, 1917, to January, 1918, when she married. She said she saw the respondent drunk many times and that there were always cases of whisky and beer at both places.

She introduced the marrowbones story into the testimony. The witness said that Mr Kinraide came in the dining room laughing and staggering and after placing a kettle on the table, he insisted that everyone eat marrowbones and was angry when some persons refused to eat. She also mentioned the discourses on the fourth dimension.

Says Kinraide Snubbed Her

On Dec 27, the witness said, she went into the Jamaica Plain house and there were Christmas trees all over the place for decoration. She was accompanied by a friend. The witness stated that Mr Kinraide ignored them. Suddenly a loud gong started ringing and it continued until her friend decided to go.

Witness said she saw Mr Kinraide hiding among the greenery; that there

was something shining in his hand and that there was a glare and terrifying look in his eyes. She said she went to the third floor, where she found Mrs Kinraide trembling, and she brought her into the room. Mrs Brown said she could hear him going through the house saying he was looking for "that hell-cat." He fell, and she saw him carried upstairs, and his face was cut. The next day, witness said, a nurse was called and took charge of him.

Cross-examined she said that she was a second cousin of Mrs Kinraide. She admitted receiving sums of money from Mrs Kinraide. She said there was an understanding that she do her share of the work for her board. Witness said she worked harder than she ever did at home and presumed the money was gifts in consideration of same.

She admitted that she did not like the respondent very well; that he had never invited her to the house; that he was never pleasant to her; had snubbed her and walked by her.

"I don't like a drunken man, and I love Mrs Kinraide," said Mrs Brown. She was excused.

Nurse a Witness

Jessie H. McDonald of 150 Huntington av, a trained nurse, now in the drug business, was on the stand when court adjourned. She said that she had lived at Ravenscroft both professionally and as a member of the family. The respondent, according to the witness, was drunk two-thirds of the time the witness was at the house. She said that she took care of him on many occasions and that she had called Dr Bush to attend Mr Kinraide. She was questioned regarding tablets prescribed for emergencies and there was a secret consultation at the bench.

Court then adjourned to Friday morning.

SENSATIONAL STORY

BY MRS KINRAIDE

Admission Involves Her Husband and Mother



MRS RACHEL FORD (LEFT), MOTHER OF MRS KINRAIDE, AND
MRS ETHEL S. KINRAIDE, WHO SEEKS SEPARATE SUPPORT.

Mrs Ford Tells of Relations With Man Who Wed Daughter

By JOHN J. DONOVAN

BARNSTABLE, Dec 7.—The ghost of Ravenscroft, the impressive, wireless equipped mansion of 25 rooms, high on a hill on Spring Park av, Jamaica Plain, stalked through the courtroom today and the rattling bones made public marital secrets which will surprise and shock residents of Boston and the Jamaica Plain district as well as the Barnstable Summer colony, to whom the Hermitage, the Summer home of the owner of Ravenscroft, is known.

Rarely has there been a baring of a secret similar to that which was listened to by a handful of townspeople, mostly witnesses when today, a daughter seeking separation from her husband told the court that she left her husband because of a revelation made to her by her mother of the latter's relations over a period of 28 years with the man who, 15 years ago, became her son-in-law.

Two hours later, on the same witness stand, the mother told her life story, and as her daughter had done earlier,



THOMAS B. KINRAIDE.

stepped to the bench and privately told the Court the secret.

Testimony a Surprise

It is doubtful if anyone in the courtroom other than the immediate parties

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SENSATIONAL STORY BY MRS KINRAIDE

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to the suit and their counsel from Boston, had any inkling of the sensational testimony that was to be spread upon the court records in an action by Summer residents in what purported to be a simple separate support case, in which the allegations were gross and confirmed habits of intoxication and cruel and abusive treatment.

It was the second day of the case, which opened yesterday before Judge Hopkins in a special session of the Barnstable County Probate Court. The plaintiff in the action is Mrs Ethel S. Kinraide, aged 33, and the defendant, her husband, Thomas B. Kinraide, 56, scientist, inventor and research worker. Mrs Kinraide is widely known in the women's clubs of Boston and Jamaica Plain, while her husband has a National reputation in the X-ray and wireless world.

During the war Mr Kinraide was engaged in research work in the wireless field for the United States Government, his work being done at their Winter home, Ravenscroft, which is equipped with the most modern laboratories, operating rooms and equipment, including a private wireless.

It was testified today that more than 20 years ago Ravenscroft was built for Mr Kinraide by a Mrs Reed, who died many years ago, but who provided in her will for an income for Mr Kinraide of \$20,000 yearly to carry on his research work. It is understood she adopted Mr Kinraide. The income, it was testified, comes from stock of Tiffany's, New York, London and Paris jewelers. According to Mrs Kinraide, her husband's income is now an additional \$5000, or \$25,000 in all.

Mrs Kinraide yesterday in her direct testimony, which was directed by her attorney, William Adams, told of instances where her husband was intoxicated, saying that these averaged three times a week. She also told of being struck with a magazine by her husband and added that he threw water at her.

Asks Woman About Letters

Suddenly Attorney William A. Morse of Boston, trial counsel for Mr Kinraide, tossed the bomb into the open and startled nearly every person in the court.

Mr Morse, in a calm and deliberate manner, had been reading extracts from letters written by Mrs Kinraide to her husband, letters in which she expressed great love and affection; letters in which she had sent "packs of love" and "quarts of kisses" and which on the witness stand she said were merely the kind that a niece would send to her uncle or a daughter to her father.

An alleged illegal operation in which connection the name of Dr Jane Bishop had been mentioned was denied by Mrs Kinraide, when suddenly Mr Morse said: "As to March 11 or 12, 1920—at that time did your mother tell you what her relations had been with your husband?"

Mrs Kinraide answered "No," only to have Mr Morse ask another question on the same line. "Do you remember the occasion when your husband and mother were present that your husband asked you if your mother had told you of her relations?" ask Mr Morse.

"It was not until July, 1920," responded the witness. Mrs Kinraide denied that her husband had asked her the question March 12 and said that day statements had been made against her mother's and father's previous history, but that nothing said about her mother had influenced her. The father of Mrs Kinraide, according to her mother, Mrs Rachel Ford, died many years ago.

Tells Story to Court

Pale and with face drawn, but in a voice that was clear and without a tremor, Mrs Kinraide said that the statement was made July 21 and that there were present her husband, her mother and her husband's sister, Mrs Carpenter. She hesitated for an instant and looking at Judge Hopkins, said in a voice that was slightly lower and had a faint suspicion of tremor, "I would like to make that statement in private."

Mr Morse replied that he had no objection and, accompanied by his associate counsel, Edwin T. Upton, he stepped to the bench, where they were joined by Mrs Kinraide, Atty Adams and the court stenographer.

The courtroom was still as a tomb while Mrs Kinraide, in a voice that could not be heard beyond the bench, told what she had to say. The spectators with one accord looked toward the bench in the center of the courtroom where Mrs Ford was seated. The face of the plump, gray-haired woman did not betray the slightest emotion, but she had dropped the knitting which had been receiving her attention for sometime previously during the hearing. Concluding her repetition of the statement Mrs Kinraide stepped down from the bench and resumed her chair on the witness stand.

"Did you believe it?" asked Mr Morse. "I did," said the witness. She then said that she went to Boston that day with her mother, but denied that her mother told her to go and get a divorce or that divorce was talked of.

Pressed regarding any previous knowledge, she said that many circumstances had influenced with her.

Attached Husband's Property

Mrs Kinraide said that after leaving the house she consulted attorney Adams regarding having all her husband's property attached. In order that her husband might not know of it she returned to the house, but lived in a separate apartment until Aug 6, when her husband came home and told her that he had been attached.

She left the house the next day. Mrs Kinraide told Mr Morse that her reason in returning was "to deceive him regarding the proceedings she intended to take." She denied that there was any talk of his having his property put in her name.

She was asked regarding a trip to Philadelphia, where she talked with a Mr Tuttle, a cousin of Kinraide, regarding the alleged drunkenness of her husband and a "wild look" in his eyes. She denied that she said she would turn to her husband unless he turned his property over to her.

She admitted that her mother, in her presence, had declared that Mr Kinraide "was a figurehead." Asked why, she replied "That was the role he took." She said that three times her husband had thrown water in her face and once he struck her with a magazine during the 12 years they had been married. She had a husband and a club near her bed and, for two or three years previously, kept a bed slat near at hand. She said she kept it as a means of self defense, but never had to use it.

After leaving home July 21, she said her husband followed her down the road and, after asking her if she "hadn't made fools enough," said he wanted to put them on the right road. She denied any conversation urging her to return home.

Asked if he had offered to go away himself if it would make things happier, Mrs Kinraide said that was after the "Hell-cat scene" Dec 27, 1917, at Ravenscroft. On that occasion she said that there was a party in the house, that her husband was intoxicated and that she went and hid in a closet. She said he searched for her, saying he was looking for that "Hell-Cat." Asked to explain, she said he told the guests that he meant his wife, according to witness.

Took Pride in Scientific Work

Witness said her husband took great pride in the scientific workshop that was set up in the house. She said she knew that Mrs Reed had built the house for him and that he had inherited money from her for the express purpose of devoting his time to scientific purposes. She admitted that there was a washing machine in the laboratory and said that he did not object to her sleeping in his library.

She was asked about an accident to her when she was 12 years old. Mr Kinraide experimented on her with an X-ray machine and, through her clothes, she was severely burned. She was asked if he were not greatly worried because he feared serious injury and possible future consequences.

"He wanted to make all possible reparation in his power, and for that reason offered to give his fortune, or was willing to marry you and provide for you?" said Mr Morse. Mrs Kinraide said she knew that such a conversation took place, but did not hear it. Her mother told her of it recently, she said. She denied that when she married Mr Kinraide at 17 she took the X-ray into consideration.

She admitted that during a 10-day illness of her husband last February she did not enter his room, saying that he did not spoken to her for some time. Then followed the questions that caused the sensation at the hearing, after which she was excused.

"Mrs Rachel Ford," called attorney Adams. The gray-haired mother of the previous witness then took the stand. She said that she met Mr Kinraide in Philadelphia in 1892. Her husband was living at the time, but died in Denver a few months later. She said she next saw Mr Kinraide at the funeral. In July she went to Bass Rocks on his invitation. She and her little girl stayed there three weeks. She said he called on her "afternoons, evenings and mornings."

From Bass Rocks she said that Mr Kinraide was going to visit his home in Moncton, N B, and invited her to go along. Witness said she took her child to New York, returned and went to Moncton for three weeks.

Tells of Kinraide's Visits

Later she went to New York for the child and then passed a few weeks in the Catskills after which she said Mr Kinraide invited her to come to Boston, which she did in September. For six weeks she and her child roomed on Tremont st and then she hired a rooming house on Columbus av Nov 10, 1892, and conducted it for seven years.

"What was the relationship?" asked attorney Adams.

"He was a very devoted lover," she said. Kinraide was accustomed to visit the house each day, she added. In 1899 witness said that Mr Kinraide showed signs of breaking down and needed help in his work and "the only thing to cure his head was for me to go to his house," said Mrs Ford. One day she heard he was building a house and she was surprised, for when she came to Boston he had told her he was not wealthy.

It was in 1899, after being urged day after day, that she went to the Jamaica Plain house, taking her child with her. She said she never left there until July of this year. For two years, she said, her sister acted as housekeeper. Later, the witness said, she took charge and hired and fired and paid the bills, Mr Kinraide signing the checks. The witness several times remarked that she always sat at the head of the table. She also opened and read his mail, and in many cases answered it.

She said that in the early days, about three or four times a year, things would get unpleasant and she would depart, only to return quickly. She told of pr-

dering cases of whisky, as there was always a supply in the house.

On March 12, she said, Mr Kinraide "called us in the operating room and said that he had picked me up in the streets and tried to reform me." Other things were said. She said that later he went to her daughter and said: "Ethel, so help me God, everything I said was a lie." She said "Go in and tell my mother," and he did.

Friends From 1892 to 1920

She then told of an incident, when, she said, while he was under the influence of liquor it was necessary to threaten him with the police to get him to bed. His nephew put him to bed, witness said.

She said that she had a row with Mrs Carpenter, Mr Kinraide's sister, July 21, and that she finally said: "Daughter, do you want mother to bare her relations with Burton Kinraide? . . . I will, I did."

She then asked permission to tell her story in private and her request was granted.

"Our friendship started in '92 and ended in January, 1920," said Mrs Ford. Court then adjourned to tomorrow morning.

Mrs Kinraide at the morning session had said that she did not love Kinraide at the time she married him and that it was after marriage that she cared for him. She said that she had written him loving letters before and after marriage, but that her love was merely the love of a niece or a daughter. Other letters she said were merely to keep things smooth.

Witness said that she had never agreed to marry her husband, but that it just happened, for someone said she was to marry him. She said her mother wanted her to marry him and had urged it. Up to a year before marriage she called him "uncle" and signed her letters "Honey Bud."

She said she had a luxurious car and a bank account of her own. She said that many times she avoided him and there came a time when she became tired of his kisses. "I did not like them to excess—not too often," said the witness.

MRS KINRAIDE ASKS SEPARATE SUPPORT

Hearing of Action Begun In Barnstable Court

Special Dispatch to the Globe

BARNSTABLE, Dec 6—A case involving two prominent persons whose city home is in Jamaica Plain and whose summer residence is a beautiful estate on Spectacle Pond, Sandwich, was given a special hearing before Judge Hopkins of the Probate Court this afternoon. The proceeding is that of Mrs Ethel S. Kinraide, who petitions the court for separate support from her husband, Thomas Burton Kinraide.

Mrs Kinraide alleges excessive intoxication on her husband's part for a period of 10 years, from 1910 to 1920.

Mrs Kinraide testified that she became acquainted with Mr Kinraide when she was four years old at the home of her mother, Mrs Rachel Ford, who conducted a boarding house in Boston.

She testified that in 1899 when she was a small child she and her mother went to live at Kinraide's home, her mother having accepted a place as housekeeper. When she was 15, she testified Kinraide proposed marriage.

Her mother, she said, favored the marriage and in February, 1906, when 16 years old, she was married to Kinraide, who was then 40, at Savannah, Ga.

Her husband was intoxicated about three days a week most of the time from 1910 to 1920, she said, with an occasional letup.

Once a dictaphone was found in her mother's room at the Jamaica Plain house, according to witness.

She also testified about her husband's purchases of liquor from a wholesale house, telling how she used to empty part of liquor into the sink and fill the bottle up with water and how she found early this year a complete copper still in full operation in the Jamaica Plain house.

The plaintiff said her husband has never taken her to the theatre more than a dozen times, and never to public motion picture shows; that he would never allow her to attend dances, but that when Kinraide took her out to supper his conduct was generally noisy and disturbances often followed.

Mrs Kinraide further testified that her husband used abusive language towards her and cast reflections on her character.

The plaintiff testified that she was in constant fear of being attacked by her husband. Once she took a large hunter's knife out of his pocket, she said. She felt obliged to have at the head of her bed or under her pillow a hardwood stick. Once, she said, he came into her room with a big searchlight, and another time hunted all over the house for her in Jamaica Plain, but as she had hidden in a closet, her husband failed to find her.

Several times during the hearing the testimony became so spicy that the witness, through her attorney, William Adams, begged leave to be heard in private.

READY TO HAVE WIFE GO HOME

Mother-In-Law Barred, Says Kinraide

Inventor's Testimony at Barnstable Ends

Denies Story Told by Mrs Rachel Ford

By JOHN J. DONOVAN

BARNSTABLE, Dec 13—Thomas Burton Kinraide, Jamaica Plain inventor, today told the Probate Court that he is willing to have his wife, Ethel S. Kinraide, who is suing him for separate support, return to his home, and said he will maintain her and treat her courteously and with respect, but not if her mother, Mrs Rachel Ford, attempts to return with her.

The declaration came at the end of the direct examination by his chief counsel, William A. Morse. Kinraide had been on the stand practically a full court day, though his examination was interrupted from time to time by the placing on the stand of character witnesses anxious to get home.

Attorney William C. Adams created a slight ripple of excitement when at the close of the long examination of Mr Kinraide he announced that there would not be any cross-examination.

Denies Charges Made by Wife

Many denials were made during the morning session by Mr Kinraide of all allegations made by his wife. Among other things he declared that since his marriage he never has had improper relations at any time or any place. Though the action for separate maintenance was based on cruel and abusive treatment charges, his wife did not leave him, according to her own testimony, until after she had been told by her mother of alleged relations with Kinraide, before and after his marriage to Mrs Ford's daughter. Mrs Kinraide told the court in her examination, both direct and cross, that she believed her mother's story. Today Kinraide denied its truth.

Another important feature of the testimony today was a denial by Kinraide that ~~it was not~~ until July 21 of this year that his wife for the first time learned of the intimacy that existed between him and his wife's mother. The

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READY TO HAVE WIFE GO HOME

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scientist and research worker told the court that in March, after a visit to his attorney by Mrs Kinralde, who was threatening divorce, he told her the story of his meeting her mother and all that followed up to the time he married.

Kinralde told how his wife and mother-in-law left the house July 21. He said that he was in his shop at the Hermitage in Sandwich, fixing a boat for his son, when he heard loud voices. The respondent said that he went in the house and found Mrs Kinralde, Mrs Ford and his sister, Mrs Carpenter, in a "terrible row."

Tells of Row at Sandwich

Going in he said he heard Mrs Ford declare, in a loud and angry voice "Yes, and I have been his mistress." Witness said he was so shocked and surprised that he was unable at first to realize what was going on. He heard his sister say "You told me you met him in a philosophical meeting."

Kinralde said that he entered into the row then and said to his sister, "I met her in a house in Philadelphia."

At that point the witness declared his wife rushed in front of him and shaking her fist shrieked at him, "Why didn't you marry my mother?" Kinralde said he told his wife the reason he never married her mother was that "she had a terrible temper, and I absolutely could not do so."

According to the respondent, Mrs Ford then declared that the relationship continued all during the married life and Kinralde told the court that he told Mrs Ford: "It is an absolute lie and you must pack your things and leave the house immediately." "With a malicious grin," Kinralde said, "Mrs Ford jeered at me, saying, 'Now you have lost your wife, what are you going to do about it?' she then said, 'Let's go.'"

Witness said he announced that Mrs Kinralde was not included in the orders to leave the place and that in fact he did not want her to go and told her so. Mrs Ford, however, said the witness ignored him and told his wife to go and put her clothes on right away and start for Boston, where the court was in session, and that Mrs Kinralde could get a divorce.

Mrs Kinralde, according to the witness, was reluctant to do so. He said he visited Mr Adams at the Daniel Webster Inn, where the latter told him that he had been engaged by Mrs Kinralde and had already begun proceedings by placing an injunction on his property and an attachment on his bank accounts.

Thought Action Ill-Advised

Witness said he told his wife he thought that court action was ill advised, that no good would come of it and that it was not necessary to go to such extremes. "I told her," said Kinralde "that it was a treacherous thing to do, to come back home and deceive us."

According to Kinralde his wife told him she was glad that she had fooled him and that she had played her part to perfection. "Since then," said Kinralde, "she has been away."

If given control of the children, he said he would devote all his means to their education.

At that point he was asked if he would take his wife home. He left the witness stand and resumed his seat back of his counsel. His head was bent down and his wife half turning in her chair, stared long and hard at him. Her face appeared strained and troubled.

Kinralde earlier in his testimony admitted he allowed himself to be put to bed, but at the same time he said that he received a beating from his wife and Mrs Ford. He said that the night after the incident in March, when he told his wife about his relations with her mother, he tried to get his wife to talk to him or let him into the room, where she was with Mrs Ford. She would not answer him, and he said he went to the shop to do some drinking. He said he might have taken one high ball and then returned. He said he induced the women to go upstairs. He said they were under the impression that he was drunk, and on account of the strained situation he said that he thought he would let them retain the impression.

They put him to bed, when, he said, he remembered that he had left some valuable papers in his unlocked desk and attempted to get out of bed and go down to get the papers.

Says Women Pounded Him

He said that the women held him in bed by the ankles and that when he

persisted in his efforts to get up, they pounded him. He said he finally got away, but that in the mix up his clothing was torn. Before he could get down stairs his wife threatened to call the police unless he got back into bed and he said he went to bed.

He was charged with being under the influence of liquor at the time of the Joffre parade in Boston and last July at Sandwich. He denied the allegation and said that he had obtained a window at the Thorncliffe for his family to see the parade and that he drove them there and back. July 1 he said he drove the family to the fireworks and back.

Kinralde was questioned regarding the health of his wife a few years ago and he said that she appeared to be healthy and weighed 25 pounds. Later she took a course for reducing and is now considerably lighter.

His wife was extremely indifferent to him, said Kinralde, and did not care for his company or his companionship during their married life. He said that she never sought his company and that during the entire 15 years of his married life he never had an opportunity to sit down for a whole evening and chat alone with his wife. His mother-in-law was always around and he said that she constantly interfered in any arguments he had with his wife.

Kinralde told the court that he was devoted to his children, and many times when they were teething he sat up half the night with them. The children would cry in pain or from bad dreams and his wife never responded. Kinralde said that at times he waited an hour to see if she would awaken and go to the children, but that she did not and he visited them.

About 50-50 on Not Speaking

Regarding the charge that at times he did not speak with his wife, he said it was about "50-50," for there were many times when she did not speak to him. He said that once he ordered a nephew of his out of the house because Mrs Kinralde became too hilarious over what the nephew was saying and doing. Kinralde said he always had liquor in the house and that Mrs Ford always ordered it.

Many character witnesses testified during the day. They said they never saw Kinralde under the influence of liquor. For the most part that was the extent of opinion asked of them.

Mrs Jennie R. Kingsbury, a character witness, injected a little novelty into her testimony by declaring that she would not listen to words said by Kinralde and his wife who were squabbling. She said she was sleeping near the Kin-

ralde room at Sandwich, Aug 5. She said she was within hearing distance "if she listened."

"Did you take any precautions not to hear?" asked Mr Morse. Witness said she did, adding, "I buried my head in the pillow, for I was a friend of both." She would not deny that she begged Mrs Kinralde the next day to leave the house for her safety.

William Davidson, an electrician, who lived at the Jamaica Plain house said that he is a nephew of Kinralde and that he came to Massachusetts in 1891 with Kinralde and Mrs Ford from his home in Moncton, N. B. He said he had been to both the Summer and Winter places and lived there much of the time, and for most of the time had been in Mr Kinralde's employ.

He said that many times he was called to the house by the women, but often did not go, or, if he went, found Kinralde ill in bed.

Says Kinralde Struck Him

He said at the time that Kinralde ordered one of his nephews out of the house he interfered and Kinralde struck him, the only time in all their association. He admitted that on several occasions he had helped the women put Kinralde to bed and said that once he, alone, put Kinralde to bed.

Among those who testified to Kinralde's sobriety were Albert M. Ripley of Moncton, N. B., who in 1902 was brought to Boston by Mrs Ford and Kinralde; Mrs William Davidson of Jamaica Plain; Mrs Bessie Fraser of Somerville; Frederick K. M. Durkee of Brookline; Gustave E. Wicksell of Roslindale; John Edward Callahan of Jamaica Plain; Della King of Jamaica Plain, at one time a maid in the Kinralde home; Katherine Tracy of Roxbury, who also was a maid; Anita Stanley of Newark, N. J.; Rev Harold L. Pickett of Woburn and John A. Holway, register of deeds of Barnstable.

Court adjourned to tomorrow morning at 9:30, but it is understood that the Kinralde case will not go on until Wednesday, when all evidence should be in by noon and arguments completed by late afternoon.

MRS KINRAIDE WINS SEPARATE SUPPORT

Given Custody of the Children— Judge to Fix Payment—Will Appeal, Asserts Husband

By **JOHN J. DONOVAN**

BARNSTABLE, Dec 15—Mrs Ethel S. Kinraide of Jamaica Plain is justifiably living apart from her husband, Thomas Burton Kinraide, by a decision given late this afternoon by Judge Raymond Hopkins in the Probate Court. Mrs Kinraide was given the custody of their four children.

Judge Hopkins did not set the allowance to be paid by Mr Kinraide from his admitted income of \$25,000 a year. The amount will be determined later by the court. It was announced by Mr Kinraide and his counsel that the finding of Judge Hopkins would probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

The arguments in the case were in just before 3 o'clock. Judge Hopkins then caused surprise by asking counsel for both parties to join him in his lobby for a few minutes. Immediately the impression became general that Judge Hopkins was prepared for some definite decision and

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MRS KINRAIDE WINS SEPARATE SUPPORT

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would not take the case under advisement.

Attorneys William A. Morse and Eugene Upton for Mr Kinraide and William C. Adams for Mrs Kinraide followed Judge Hopkins to his private lobby. Mrs Kinraide remained in the courtroom, while her husband nervously paced the corridors. He was visibly distressed and was very nervous. After more than an hour court reconvened and Judge Hopkins then made public his decision.

Finding of Judge Hopkins

His finding was as follows.

"This case has been on trial since a week ago Monday and it has been a remarkably well-tryed case. I have decided first that Mrs Kinraide has done nothing improper at any time. There are four children and I can't bring myself to think that a woman of her age, proper in conduct all her life, should not have custody of her children.

"I find she is living apart from her husband for justifiable cause. I cannot say 'Go back and live with your husband' unless at some time she feels she should. It is for her to decide. She shall have the custody of the four children.

"As to the amount of the allowance, I am unable to state at this time what Mr Kinraide shall pay his wife. It depends much on who will pay the children's tuition, and there are so many complications I will let that stand until I find out, and also there are other expenses. ("Mr Kinraide will pay tuition for his children," said Mr Morse at this point. I can't state an exact sum he shall pay his wife.

"I find the plaintiff has maintained the allegations of cruel and abusive treatment. I find her husband used too much liquor. I won't say any more."

Kinraide "To Spend Last Cent" on Case

Court then adjourned. The decision was a distinct disappointment to Kinraide and his counsel. Kinraide was heard to declare that he would spend his last cent to carry the case to the highest courts.

Mrs Kinraide received the judgment quietly and unemotionally. Several staunch admirers of Mrs Kinraide during the long trial congratulated her on her victory in the suit.

The case was one of the most sensational in the history of separate support actions in Massachusetts.

The children are in the custody of Mrs Kinraide and have been during the trial.

All evidence in the case was in shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, and William A. Morse, chief counsel for Kinraide, argued for the defense.

Referring to Mrs Ford he said she saw in Kinraide a chance for a life of ease and plenty. He quoted Mrs Ford's opinion of Kinraide when she put her daughter in his arms.

"She had known him for 13 years and she had urged that Ethel become his wife, and she said she would let no other man marry her daughter," said Mr Morse.

The attorney then asked if Mrs Kinraide lacked the necessities of life and called attention to the blank checks drawn on Boston stores where Mrs Kinraide could fill in any amount she desired.

He said Mrs Kinraide has sufficient temper, surliness and uncharitableness not to enter her husband's room when he was ill, and it seems to me that if any one should bring a complaint of cruel and abusive treatment it was Mr Kinraide.



MRS ETHEL S. KINRAIDE

Mr Morse blamed the trouble on Mrs Kinraide, saying she wanted to get control of Kinraide's property. He ridiculed the charge of drunkenness and characterized Kinraide as one of the unfortunate men who are abused in their own home and then asked to excuse themselves to the persons who abused them.

"Mrs Kinraide always lived in fear that Mrs Ford, who was of such an ungovernable temper, would give out the story of their relations, and when she did he tried to calm down this fanatic old woman," said Mr Morse. "But she left the house and tried to force a settlement where she would receive a large sum of money." Mr Morse continued.

"Mrs Kinraide's place is back home where she was never hurt, where she would never be," Mr Morse added. He said he did not think Mrs Kinraide believed the story told by her mother as to the relations with Kinraide.

Argument of Wife's Attorney

Attorney Adams said Mr Morse had pictured Kinraide as an impressionable youth of 22 meeting a matured woman of 35 in 1892. Mr Adams declared Kinraide was not an impressionable youth, but rather a man of remarkable mental equipment with an inquiring mind from boyhood.

He denied any mercenary motive on the part of Mrs Ford, who had money when she came to Boston, though Kinraide told her when she came that he did not have any. "If she was mercenary," said Mr Adams, "why didn't she drop him? She took a lodging house and supported herself and he ingratiated himself so that the child called him 'Uncle Burton.'"

"This respondent never earned a dollar in his life and his researches were never practical to extent of bringing in a dollar. He took Mrs Ford and her daughter into his home and she conducted practically all his affairs so that he had his entire time to devote to his shop."

Mr Adams then made a declaration not heard in open court during the trial, and as it was not objected to, it is presumed it was given in private testimony. He declared that when Ethel Ford was 14 years of age Kinraide had her dismissed from school and took her in town to lunch. According to Kinraide his wife, when he married her, as he says at 17 years of age, was a large woman weighing 185 pounds.

Regarding the X-ray burn that Kinraide claimed was his reason for marrying her, attorney Adams said the burn healed in one year, and that before marriage there had been three years in which to learn if she had been incapacitated.

Regarding Mrs Kinraide's trip to Philadelphia, he said that it was made with the intention of protecting the interests of her children and not from mercenary motives of her own.

"This is a most significant case," said counsel. "The petitioner admits all the creature comforts and luxuries, yet comes in here for separate support. She does not ask for a divorce to get loose. She knows that a large division of property cannot be secured by these proceedings. She saw it meant having a home of luxury, and would she have submitted herself to the humiliation of this case unless driven to it?"

He said his client should not be ordered to return to Mr Kinraide, that she was justifiably living apart and asked the court for custody of the Kinraide children.

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THEFTS OF \$30,000 CHARGED

BRITISH ATTEMPTED TO INFLUENCE SHIPBOARD

DENMAN TESTIFIES BEFORE COMMITTEE

Principal Reason Why He Quit as Chairman

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Members of the British mission which visited the United States in 1917, attempted to influence the policies of the Shipping Board, William Denman of San Francisco, first chairman of the board, testified today before the House committee investigating the board's operations.

"Source of Interference"

In this connection the witness said that if he could obtain the permission of President Wilson for the disclosure of "certain phases" of Shipping Board negotiations, "one of the sources of interference with my administration as head of the board may be disclosed."

To support his charge of attempts of the British mission to influence the policies of the board, Mr. Denman said that in April, 1917, when he was attempting to organize an administrative board in New York to function

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KINRAIDE'S SISTER TELLS OF SQUABBLES

Mrs Carpenter Warned Wife Her Mother Would Suffer—Inventor Called "Only a Figurehead"

By JOHN J. DONOVAN

BARNSTABLE, Dec. 15.—"He is only a figurehead and is only here to pay the bills," is what Mrs. Kinraide said about her husband, according to Mrs. Annette Carpenter, president of the Women's Alliance in Sandwich, who was the principal witness this morning in the Kinraide separate support action before Judge Raymond Hopkins in the Probate Court today.

Mrs. Carpenter makes her home at the Hermitage, the Summer Place of Thomas Kinraide, the Jamaica Plain inventor. She is also the sister of Mr. Kinraide, and her testimony this morning was interesting.

Mrs. Carpenter also said: "When I inquired why it was Mr. Kinraide married Ethel Ford, Mrs. Ford had told me that she, Mrs. Ford, would not allow any one else to marry her daughter."

Mrs. Carpenter said that she had been a resident of Sandwich since July, 1913. She said she had first met Mrs. Ford in 1914 and that the meeting took place at Mrs. Ford's home, 150 Columbus av., Boston.

In 1918, when Mrs. Ford moved, it was feared Kinraide and his wife were in the brain and needed Mrs. Ford, but she could not be in both places at once, changed care of Homes.

Witness said that she went to Boston and took charge of Mrs. Ford's house at Columbus av. and Mrs. Ford went to Kinraide's home in Jamaica Plain. She said at the time Mrs. Ford went to Kinraide's home there were in the Columbus av. house Mr. Ames, Kendall, Richardson, Dearborn, Davidson, Mrs. Ford's sister and the latter's young daughter. Some of the men, she said, were chemists assisting Mr. Kinraide in his laboratory work.

According to the witness Mrs. Ford was installed at the Jamaica Plain home and "became manager at the home in a domestic and manner."

Asked regarding the personal appearance of the children at the Kinraide home, witness said that they often came to table with dirty hands and dirty faces and were very ill-mannered. She said that on several occasions her brother sent the children away from the table to be washed.

She referred to the time in 1913 when it was alleged, Mrs. Kinraide threatened to throw one child out of the dining room door. She said her brother took the child and started to the door, but Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Kinraide headed him off and took the child away from him. Kinraide left the room.

She said at the time there was a cook in the house, a second girl, a

general girl for upstairs and a man to do the odd jobs around the house.

"If Mrs. Ford Had Staid Away"

Witness also said that Mrs. Kinraide had told her that if Mrs. Ford had staid away, Mrs. Kinraide and her husband could make up their differences much easier. Mrs. Carpenter said Kinraide is a very good man and for weeks at a time was working at the shop and in a flannel shirt, not having time to change his clothes. So he would simply throw on a linen coat.

Asked if Mrs. Ford had told her about Kinraide seeing Mrs. Ford she said Mrs. Ford had told her several times that Kinraide feared her.

She was then questioned regarding July 21, the day upon which Mrs. Ford left her home in Sandwich with her daughter and proceeded to bring action against Mr. Kinraide. She said that that morning Kinraide asked her to do work in his room which needed attention, and, she said, she started upstairs to the room, but that Mrs. Ford met her and told her not to do the work. Witness said she answered that her brother had asked her to do the work and she was going to do it. Witness said she took the pillows off the bed and then Mrs. Kinraide came into the room and threw the pillows on the floor.

Final Scene Before Separation

She turned to Mrs. Kinraide and remarked: "Ethel, you are making a big mistake. If this goes to court some one is going to suffer."

"Who will suffer?" Mrs. Kinraide had asked.

"Mrs. Ford will suffer," Mrs. Ford came into the room then and added: "Yes, Ethel, I have been Burton's mistress."

Mrs. Kinraide heard the argument and came in. It was at that point Mrs. Kinraide, enraged, asked her husband, "Why didn't you marry my mother?" Mrs. Carpenter testified that Kinraide replied it was impossible, because she had such a temper, that she was quarrelsome, and that there were other children in the room. Mrs. Carpenter also said that she had understood that Mrs. Ford had met Kinraide at a theological meeting and at that time she mentioned it to Mrs. Ford, and Mrs. Ford replied: "I never was in one in my life."

Mrs. Carpenter continued, that Mrs. Ford turned to her daughter and said: "Ethel, put on your clothes and we will go."

Mr. Kinraide interfered and Mrs. Ford

Continued on the Tenth Page.

Favorable Report on Teachers' Salary Bill

HENRY F. LONG TO SUCCEED WILLIAM D. T. TREFRY

Governor Nominates His Secretary to Be Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation

The Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance this afternoon reported favorably the bill of the Boston School Committee for an increase in the tax rate of Boston to increase the salaries of teachers and other employees of the School Committee, and to increase the amount of fuel and supplies.

There are, however, only five members recorded for the bill—Senator Weston of Newton, Senator Moulton of Pittsfield and Representatives Newhall of Lynn, Corbett of Lowell and Cauty of Boston.

Representative Willard of Chelsea reserved his rights. The fact that he has done so allows the committee to make a favorable report.

The five members opposed to the bill are Senator Christian Nelson of Worcester and Representatives Bates of Salem, Kidder of Cambridge, Bradbury of Lawrence and John E. Nelson of Quincy.

Henry F. Long, private secretary of Gov. Coolidge, was nominated by the Governor at today's meeting of the Executive Council to be Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. Mr. Long will succeed William D. T. Trefry of Marblehead, who has reached the retirement age. The position carries an annual salary of \$600.

The nomination was confirmed by the Executive Council, under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Long has served in the executive office for five years in a secretarial capacity under Gov. McCall and Gov. Coolidge. He was a member of the House of Representatives for the years 1914 and 1915, being a member of the Committee on Water Supply in 1914, and a member of the Committee on Rules in 1915, of which he was also clerk, and chairman of the Committee on Public Service.

Before coming to the Legislature he served the town of Topsfield, where he still resides, as selectman, assessor, commissioner of trust funds and in other offices.

The present incumbent of the office to which Mr. Long has been named, William D. T. Trefry, has been in the State service for many years and for more than 20 years as tax commissioner. As Mr. Trefry is nearly 70 years of age, the age at which the State law says all must retire from the State service, he was not eligible to fill out the term of three years which the office carries.

Mr. Long will continue his work as secretary of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the expiration of the latter's term, Jan. 6.

Other nominations sent into the Council were: Arthur C. Coggeshall of New Bedford, associate member of the Commission for the Blind, vice Joseph P. Reynolds, deceased; Atherton Clark, Newton, trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, vice Edmund Mortimer, who has removed from the State; Elizabeth P. Hornell, Boston, trustee of the State Hospital, vice Mary E. Donahue, resigned; Frederick W. Ryan, Lynn, master in chancery, Essex County, reappointment, and Elmer D. Howe, Middlebury, trustee of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, reappointed.

Bankers' Committee at 166 Devonshire St Had Few Applicants This Morning

Parney Peterson of 346 Center st, Jamaica Plain, a depositor in the savings department of the Fidelity Trust Company, was the first today to avail himself of the privilege of borrowing 25 percent of his tied-up savings account from the bank's savings loan committee, at its new rooms, opened today on the second floor at 166 Devonshire st.

It would appear from the small number of savings depositors who called at the closed trust companies—the Hanover, the Cosmopolitan, the Fidelity and the Prudential—and at the loan committee's rooms today that few of the 30,000 depositors are expecting to avail themselves of the opportunity to borrow funds against their tied-up savings accounts.

Maybe this is because comparatively few of the 30,000 savings depositors in the four trust companies have received their notices from the loan committee. Allen's office. It was said today that he had sent out not more than 500 or 600 notices since Monday, because it is not desired or intended to send out such a large number at once as to cause a run on the banks and the new loan committee.

Already the procedure in the new committee is slightly different, and difficulties are arising in connection with assignments of savings accounts. These are being straightened out as fast as they arise. Even now, after the entire procedure has been explained in the newspapers and in the circulars sent out by the Bank Committee, there are large numbers of the depositors who do not yet understand how to go about it to secure loans. Some have been calling at the banks today with their pass books, in the belief they can withdraw their funds at their own banks as of old, before the banks were closed by the Bank Commissioner. Some even have called at the loan committee's new rooms with this idea in mind.

Circular of Instructions

For the benefit of those who do not yet understand the procedure, the following circular of instructions has been forwarded to depositors in the closed trust companies:

"To the depositors in the savings departments of the Cosmopolitan, the Hanover and Prudential Trust Companies:

"The committee appointed by the Boston banks, members of the Federal Reserve System, to arrange for loans to the depositors of the savings departments of the closed trust companies, has opened an office at 166 Devonshire st., second floor, hours, daily 9 to 3 p. m., except Saturdays, 9 to 12 p. m.

Loans will be made under the following regulations:

"1. Applicants for loans must first take their pass books and a deed of claim to their respective trust companies and obtain from the agent of the Committee a certificate of proof of claim. The boy got quite near the animal before it became frightened. It made its way up West Central st. with young Donovan close in pursuit.

Later, at the Pond-St. school, several minutes after the last bell had rung, explained to the teacher that he was late because he tried to catch a deer and bring it to school, as a few days previous the teacher had asked the pupils if they had ever seen one alive. The boy said he stayed right behind the animal until it started jumping fences and railroad tracks and finally disappeared into the woods in West Natick, just above Lake Cochituate.

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"Piper" Donovan's Son Hunts Deer in Natick Streets And Is Late For School

NATICK, Dec. 15.—Robert Donovan, son of the famous sprinter, Edward F. (Piper) Donovan, gave chase to a deer on West Central st. yesterday afternoon. He first espied the animal looking in the windows of the home of Chairman of the School Committee Arthur L. Potter. The boy got quite near the animal before it became frightened. It made its way up West Central st. with young Donovan close in pursuit.

Later, at the Pond-St. school, several minutes after the last bell had rung, explained to the teacher that he was late because he tried to catch a deer and bring it to school, as a few days previous the teacher had asked the pupils if they had ever seen one alive. The boy said he stayed right behind the animal until it started jumping fences and railroad tracks and finally disappeared into the woods in West Natick, just above Lake Cochituate.

EDWARD D. RICE, 70, IS ARRESTED

Cash Sums Alleged to Be Taken From Two Banks

Edward D. Rice, aged 70, of 233 Pond st, Jamaica Plain, was arrested this morning by Police Inspector Silas Waite of Police Headquarters, charged with the larceny of \$300,000.

The money alleged to have been stolen by Mr. Rice includes two items, amounting together to \$150,000 in cash, from the National Shawmut Bank of this city.

The first of the items was \$100,000, alleged to have been taken by Mr. Rice on May 19 of this year. The second item of the charges lists \$50,000, said to have been stolen on May 27 of this year. The third item cited is an amount of \$150,000, taken from the New England Trust Company on Aug. 15.

The police state that all of the money was in cash when taken. Rice was held in \$10,000 this morning by the Municipal Court.

Edward D. Rice is given in the Boston Directory as chief owner of Edward E. Rice & Co, dyestuffs, at 620 Atlantic av., with houses at 233

Pond st, Jamaica Plain, and at Manchester, Mass.

Claim Books Were Falsified
Mr. Rice is believed to have inherited the business from his father, Edward E. Rice.

The police allege that Mr. Rice falsified his accounts and that the resulting financial statement which he made to the two banks in question led them to believe that his credit was good enough for a loan of \$150,000 from each. The officials further charge that the statements made to the banks were false, and that the operation amounts to grand larceny. Auditors have been over the books of the firm, they assert, and their testimony will be offered at the trial.

It is understood that Edward E. Rice & Co were heavily involved in chemical importations during the war period, and that some of the difficulties developing since have been due to the demoralization of the market created by the war and the consequent interruption of trade.

GEORGE E. KEITH'S PUBLIC BEQUESTS TOTAL ABOUT \$310,000

About \$100,000 in Stock of His Company to Provide Pension Fund for Old Employees

BROCKTON, Dec. 15.—In the public bequests in the will of George E. Keith, millionaire shoe manufacturer and head of the George E. Keith Company, who died last week, made known today by Judge Warren A. Reed, is one providing for a pension fund for his old employees.

Harold E. Keith, his only son; Myron L. Keith, an only brother; Edward A. Keith and Frank E. Packard are named trustees of a bequest of 1000 shares of

second preferred stock of the company, the income for 20 years to be used to assist in pending suit employees of the George E. Keith Company. At the end of 20 years these four trustees may continue the policy of pensioning, or may apply the money and income to such purposes as they deem fit.

Continued on the Tenth Page.

See your newsdealer or newsboy and place a regular order for the Daily and Sunday Globe. Order your ad for next Sunday's Globe today.

BOYS—OUR SUNDAY, DEC. 19, MEETING
Will Be for Boys and Men
There Will Be Talks on
Football by Robert T. Fisher, Head Coach of the Harvard Eleven.
Baseball by Kenneth L. Nash, nine, shortstop of the Cleveland American team, coach of the Tufts team.
Yachting by Charles F. the Cap. Defense Resolute.
Rowing by Leverett Saltonstall, Captain of the Harvard Boat crew, winner of the Grand Challenge Cup, 1911.
The Game of Life by Rev. Falfrey Perkins of Weston.
NO MAN WILL BE ADMITTED UNLESS HE BRINGS A BOY. EVERY BOY WILL BE ADMITTED WHO BRINGS A MAN. The meeting will begin promptly at 7:30. Tickets may be obtained without charge at

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Will start a savings account here. You can get part of it to

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\$2.00 Per Person
GEORGE G. HALL COMPANY



HENRY F. LONG



BANK PRES. THOMAS P. BEAL SR.

given by the committee which must be kept as evidence of the pledging of the

Continued on the Tenth Page.

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The Burkhardt Brewing Company
Have Just Been Appointed Exclusive Official Bottlers and Distributors For In Eastern Mass., Maine, N. H. and Vermont
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